



Daily Report

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General

Article on U.S.-Soviet Disarmament Talks

HK090400 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese
5 Nov 87 p 6

[Article by Fang Min (2455 2404): "From Deployment to Destruction—An In-depth Look at the Struggle and Negotiations Between the United States and the Soviet Union on the Question of Intermediate-Range Missiles"]

[Text] The introduction of SS-20 missiles has led to a fierce struggle between the United States and the Soviet Union over the question of intermediate-range missiles. The tortuous course of U.S.-Soviet talks has seen impasses, confrontations, and compromises. Because of the changing international situation and the readjustment of U.S.-Soviet relations over the past 2 years or so, an agreement on intermediate-range missiles has become a possibility. From deploying intermediate-range missiles to agreeing to destroy them, the U.S.-Soviet disarmament talks are proceeding uneasily. The two countries will have to face the test of how to significantly curtail their nuclear capabilities and stop the space arms race.

As an outgrowth of the three rounds of talks between the U.S. and Soviet foreign ministers in September and October, a treaty on the destruction of U.S. and Soviet intermediate-range missiles is taking form. A summit may be held between the heads of the two countries toward the end of this year. If this agreement is reached, it will be as a result of the world's increasingly anxious demand for peace and disarmament and of the need for the two countries to readjust their relations and to make concessions. People should not find it difficult to see, from the struggle and negotiations between the two countries on the issue of intermediate-range missiles over the past 10 years, that although it takes the superpowers only a short time to get involved in the arms race, it is difficult for them to disarm.

SS-20 and the NATO's "Double Resolution" [subhead]

In 1977, the Soviet Union began deploying SS-20 guided missiles in both the European and Asian sections of the country. This aroused the concern of Western countries and their peoples. Given the Soviet Union's quantitatively superior conventional military strength in Europe, the deployment of this highly accurate new-type intermediate-range missile undoubtedly affects the relative strength of the East and the West and the security of Western Europe. In addition, it can also render impotent NATO's long-pursued flexible-reaction strategy. The stage was thus set for a struggle between the United States and the Soviet Union over the question of intermediate-range missiles.

In the last 2 years of the 1970's, the United States and its European allies frequently discussed the then emerging new situation and tried to work out ways to sort it out. In

December 1979, at a NATO conference, a "double resolution" was adopted. According to this resolution, the United States should as quickly as possible begin negotiations with the Soviet Union on limiting the number of intermediate-range missiles. Additionally, if the two sides could not reach an agreement before the end of 1983, NATO would begin its deployment of U.S. intermediate-range missiles in Western Europe. This deployment would counteract the Soviet Union's deployment of intermediate-range missiles.

However, emboldened by its SS-20 missiles, the Soviet Union put pressure on the United States. It demanded that the United States first scrap its plans for deploying intermediate-range missiles in Europe and suggested that this is a condition that must be met before the Soviet Union agrees to talk. However, after assuming office, the Reagan administration adopted the hard-line policy of "building up strength first and holding talks later." It was bent on reversing the adversities connected with the deployment of intermediate-range missiles in Europe. However, in view of the changes in the international situation, the United States and the Soviet Union have changed their minds. The talks began, at last, in November 1981.

From Impasse and Confrontation to Agreement [subhead]

Over the past 6 years, the U.S.-Soviet intermediate-range missile talks have taken a tortuous course, which can be divided into three stages. These three stages were impasse, confrontation, and compromise.

During the first stage, the actual circumstances impelled the United States and the Soviet Union to take opposite stands and raise opposite proposals. By that time, the Soviet Union had already deployed a considerable number of intermediate-range missiles. However, the United States had not begun yet. Given this situation, the Soviet Union naturally would like to maintain the status quo and keep its advantage over the United States. The keynote of its proposals at the talks was that if the United States shelve its plans for deploying new missiles in Europe, the Soviet Union will set a limit to, or reduce, its number of intermediate-range missiles. However, the United States wanted to do away with this disadvantage. It counterproposed that either both countries eliminate their intermediate-range missiles or keep an equal number of them. These are the widely known "zero proposal" and its complementary provisional plans. Obviously, this confrontation could not help them arrive at a compromise but could only bring about an impasse. Toward the end of 1983, the two sides finally laid their cards on the table.

In accordance with NATO's original plans, in late November 1983 the United States shipped its first consignment of Pershing II missiles and cruiser missiles to Europe and deployed them there. The Soviet Union tried to counteract this by walking out of the talks and

announcing its countermeasures. That is, apart from continuing to deploy SS-20 missiles, it was going to speed up the deployment of a new-type theater medium-short-range tactical missile in Eastern Europe. The confrontation led to an escalation of the intermediate-range arms race. In 1984 alone, the United States deployed 102 intermediate-range missiles in Western Europe. Also in 1984, the Soviet Union increased the number of SS-20 missiles deployed to 387 and deployed several dozen theater tactical missiles in Eastern Europe. The military confrontation in Europe was aggravated.

Around the beginning of 1985, U.S.-Soviet relations backtracked from impasse and confrontation to dialogue. An important aspect of this was that the foreign ministers of the two countries agreed to reopen the arms control talks. They agreed to regard intermediate-range missiles and strategic arms as part of a package deal to be discussed at the talks on nuclear and space weapons. Eight rounds of talks have been held so far. They were beset with contradictions and complications and the situation kept changing. However, these talks were held under circumstances that were different from those in the past. There were changes in the international situation in those 2 years or so. The United States and Soviet Union formulated their own long-term strategies and focused their attention on augmenting their aggregate national strength. The quantity of their nuclear arms indicated that their nuclear strength had become saturated. Therefore, it was possible for them to reduce it quantitatively without affecting their strength. In addition, because of their economic problems, they both wanted to reduce their military spending. The focus of the arms race was shifting from expanding their nuclear arsenals to updating their nuclear arms and contending for a spatial advantage. Thus, an agreement on certain aspects of disarmament had become both a need and a possibility. Of the three weapons in the package deal to be discussed at the arms control talks, the problem of intermediate-range missiles can be solved more easily.

At the U.S.-Soviet Geneva Summit in November 1985, the two sides agreed to isolate the question of intermediate-range missiles from the package deal and to make it the subject matter of a separate agreement. Although there were some complications later, the general trend is that things are moving in the direction of an agreement. They have changed their minds several times on the question of what should be included in the intermediate-range missile agreement. At first, they wanted to reduce the number of intermediate-range missiles in Europe. Then, there was the "zero proposal," which called for the destruction of all intermediate-range missiles deployed there. This was followed by a "double zero proposal," which called for the destruction of all intermediate-range and medium-short-range missiles deployed in Europe. Finally, there is the "global zero proposal," which calls for the destruction of the intermediate-range and medium-short-range missiles deployed in Europe and Asia. These changes show that after taking various factors into

consideration, the two sides have made some concessions. However, they also show that the talks are not progressing smoothly.

If an agreement on intermediate-range missiles is reached, this will undoubtedly mean that the United States and the Soviet Union have taken a step forward on the road toward disarmament and this will produce some effects on U.S.-Soviet relations and on the world situation. Since this is just the first step and there is still a long road ahead, these effects could be very insignificant. The reason is simply that intermediate-range and medium-short-range missiles are just two of the many types of nuclear weapons possessed by the United States and the Soviet Union. They make up a very small part of the U.S. and Soviet nuclear arsenals. They still have a long way to go in destroying a large part, not to mention all, of them. In addition, there is still the problem of fulfilling the agreement on intermediate-range missiles if there is one. People can see that it has taken the two countries 10 years, starting from the time when they started deploying intermediate-range missiles, to agree to destroy them. An even more important test facing the disarmament talks is how to reduce deployed strategic arms and those that are being updated, and to stop developing space arms.

Prospects of U.S.-Soviet Nuclear Test Talks

OW081449 Beijing XINHUA in English 0735 GMT
8 Nov 87

["News Analysis: Superpowers Embark on Tough Negotiations on Nuclear Testing" by Xiang Kuiguan—XINHUA headline]

[Text] Geneva, November 7 (XINHUA)—U.S. and Soviet delegates will meet here Monday to kick off the first round of negotiations on nuclear testing, an issue on which the two countries have been fundamentally opposed to each other.

Nuclear testing has been a major obstacle to the U.S.-Soviet arms control talks and fuelled the hostility between the two countries particularly since Moscow declared a year-long moratorium on its nuclear testing, in July 1985.

With the U.S. refusal to follow suit, the Soviets accused Washington of pursuing an antagonistic nuclear policy and charged that the United States by continuing nuclear testing was developing the "Star Wars" program to achieve "nuclear superiority".

The Americans responded by saying that banning nuclear tests was not practical at present and that the Soviet move was designed to maintain its superiority in nuclear warheads while halting U.S. progress towards a strategic deterrent.

Since 1985, the two countries have held six rounds of expert-level talks on nuclear testing but achieved no substantial results.

The Soviet Union insisted on a complete prohibition of nuclear testing, while the United States demanded renegotiations on the two nuclear test ban treaties signed in the 1970s but never ratified by the U.S. Senate.

Washington said that the 1974 threshold test ban treaty and the 1976 nuclear explosions treaty—both setting limits on the size of nuclear tests—lack reliable means of verification.

During his September visit to Washington, Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze finally struck a compromise accord with U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz to launch what they called "full-scale, step-by-step negotiations" on nuclear testing.

Soviet arms control and disarmament bureau chief Viktor Karpov said the objectives of the negotiations are twofold: To discuss ways to improve the verification measures of nuclear testing in order to ultimately cease it altogether, and to reduce the number and size of nuclear blasts gradually, stage by stage.

Nuclear weapons possessed by the two countries are somewhat balanced and already more than sufficient in number, but the development of next-generation nuclear weapons and outer-space weaponry remains a problem.

Observers believe that the upcoming talks on nuclear testing will be tough and time-consuming.

Even if the two countries compromise on such issues as reducing the number and power of nuclear tests, it is unlikely that they will make substantial headway to really curb the development of new nuclear weapons.

Zhao Ziyang Congratulates UNIDO Leader
OW090830 Beijing XINHUA in English 0653 GMT
9 Nov 87

[Text] Beijing, November 9 (XINHUA)—Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang today congratulated the president of the second session of the general conference of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) on the opening of the session in Bangkok today.

In a telegram sent to the president, Zhao said, "UNIDO has played for years an important role in the study of world industrial development strategy and strengthening of international cooperation and promotion of industrialization of developing countries."

It continued, "I sincerely hope that the present conference will adopt positive measures to solve the critical problems faced by the developing countries and make a greater contribution to promotion of the economic

development and process of industrialization of the developing countries, and to revitalization of the world economy and expansion of the international industrial cooperation."

United States & Canada

Businesses Urged To Invest More in PRC
OW041359 Beijing XINHUA in English 0831 GMT
4 Nov 87

["U.S. Businesses Urged To Invest More in China (by Li Yanning and Zhao Zijian)"—XINHUA headline]

[Text] Tulsa, Oklahoma, November 3 (XINHUA)—U.S. businesses in China should end their exploratory efforts and begin making strategic investments as China's business environment enters a threshold, a senior U.S. business executive said here today.

Addressing a major Sino-U.S. business conference that opened here yesterday, J. Michael Griem, vice president of A.T. Kearney Inc., a Chicago-based consulting company, predicted that China will go ahead with its open policy, and continue to improve its environment for foreign investments.

He said China is a linchpin in an effective global strategy, because of the country's geopolitical position in Asia, its size, its economic growth, its future role as a serious global competitor and its need for technology.

"China, like the rest of the Asian region, is rich in opportunities and offers potential for the innovative business willing to take a calculated risk," he said.

"There is opportunity in China today for the investor who is systematic, resourceful, patient, courageous and willing to learn from the experience of others," he added.

However, foreign investment in China so far has been tentative and exploratory, he said. Most of it has been for less than 2 million dollars and cannot be considered strategic investment by any standard.

Griem's company has been doing business with China for seven years and is considered to be one of many U.S. businesses to have successfully made footholds in China's growing market.

According to a survey by his company, 28 percent of foreign investments in China exceed 5 million dollars and 6 percent are between 2-5 million dollars. Equity joint ventures in 1984 alone outpaced the total for the preceding five years and the number in 1985 doubled the 1984 figure.

The survey, which covered 70 foreign manufacturing companies with business in China, showed that 22 percent of the companies had "greatly" overreached the targets in their China ventures, 28 percent exceeded their targets, 44 percent met their targets and only 6 percent fell below their goals.

The survey also asked whether these companies were satisfied with their operational plans in China. Those answering "yes" totaled 56 percent, while 16 percent said "no" and 28 percent believed it was too early to tell.

Griem said the key to a successful venture in China is to pay careful attention to strategic planning, during which companies should take a long-term view and adjust operations accordingly. Companies also should diligently develop partnerships with their Chinese counterparts before entering negotiations and finally making a deal, he said.

Griem stressed the need to be well-informed about all aspects of China's economy and said that detailed information about China is available within the country.

He also pointed out some investment problems his company encountered in China, including local sourcing, foreign exchange balance and below-par infrastructures.

But, he added, careful planning can prevent some problems.

The Sino-U.S. business conference was attended by more than 100 Chinese businessmen from 14 provinces, and representatives of more than 200 U.S. companies from 18 heartland states of America.

Zhu Xuefan Meets American Amity Delegation
OW041435 Beijing XINHUA in English 0909 GMT
4 Nov 87

[Text] Beijing, November 4 (XINHUA)—Zhu Xuefan, vice-chairman of the Chinese National People's Congress Standing Committee, met here this morning with president and vice-president of the National Committee on U.S.-China Relations, Inc., David M. Lampton and Jan Carol Berris.

Zhu, also president of the China Association for the Advancement of International Friendship, discussed with his American guests issues of people-to-people exchange between China and the United States.

U.S. Shows Military Might in Philippines
OW080659 Beijing XINHUA in English 1454 GMT
5 Nov 87

[Text] Manila, November 5 (XINHUA)—The U.S. aircraft carrier USS Midway arrived in the U.S. Subic Naval Base in the Philippines today, raising speculation of American gunboat diplomacy following the killings of

four American servicemen here last week. Glendon King, a spokesman of the aircraft carrier, told reporters that the battleship with some 6,000 marines docked here on a "routine schedule port call for normal maintenance, fuel and provisions."

But he said the USS Midway is ready for "any mission and capable of doing it."

The 67,000-ton vessel, which came here from Japan, was escorted by three destroyers, a submarine and a guided missiles cruiser.

James van Sickle, Subic Naval Base spokesman, said that the USS Midway will be in the base for three days. Some of the crewmen of the aircraft carrier and her escorts, whose tours of duty have expired, will remain in the base when these vessels leave port.

The local paper "Evening Star" reported today that the arrival of the U.S. aircraft carrier is expected to boost speculations of "American display of might and possible intervention" in the wake of simultaneous killings of four Americans near the U.S. Clark Airbase, 80 kilometers north of Manila, on October 28.

In interviews with reporters, some members of congress today expressed opposition to the possible involvement of American military forces in the country's domestic problems.

Antonio Cuenco, temporary speaker of the House of Representatives, said, "the house cannot agree to the use of American forces here—we are capable of solving our problems."

Senator Neptali Gonzales cited historical precedents of U.S. military intervention in several countries following the killing of American nationals and threats to major U.S. facilities.

Weinberger Reaffirms Belief in SDI
OW090908 Beijing XINHUA in English 0704 GMT
9 Nov 87

[Text] Washington, November 8 (XINHUA) — U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger today dismissed suggestions that his resignation would mean any change in the U.S. refusal to trade the Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI) for an arms accord with the Soviet Union.

Appearing on the NBC television's "Meet The Press" program, the outgoing defense secretary said that "anything whatever that delayed, deferred, blocked or made more difficult the deployment of strategic defense would be a very bad thing."

Weinberger announced his resignation last Thursday, and President Ronald Reagan has named National Security Adviser Frank Carlucci as his successor.

"I haven't the slightest indication that Mr. Carlucci has any interest in that kind of a transaction or a deal (on SDI)," he said.

He indicated that even if Carlucci were to be more amenable to a deal that would trade limits on deployment of SDI for deep cuts in Soviet land-based strategic missiles, Reagan would not condone any such concessions.

"As far as I know, everybody in the administration wants to deploy strategic defense," he said. "There are some people, of course, in other positions who would prefer to perhaps trade it or trade portions of it. But the President doesn't feel that way."

Both the United States and the Soviet Union have pledged to work toward an agreement to reduce strategic offensive weapons by 50 percent and expect to sign a treaty next year when Reagan visits Moscow.

But it remains unclear how the two sides can resolve their differences over SDI, a principal obstacle to a strategic arms accord.

In a latest move, the Soviet Union has proposed a 10-year period of non-withdrawal from the 1972 anti-ballistic missile (ABM) treaty which restricts testing and development and prohibits deployment of space-based missile defense systems, while the United States offered a period of seven years.

The two sides are also at odds over what can do with missile defense during and after the non-withdrawal period.

FAA Approves Shanghai-Made MD-82 Airliner
*OW071541 Beijing XINHUA in English 1529 GMT
7 Nov 87*

[Text] Shanghai, November 7 (XINHUA)—The U.S. Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) today issued a certificate extension for producing MD-82 passenger aircraft in Shanghai.

Also issued was a certificate in recognition of the contributions made by Shanghai Aviation Industrial Corporation in assembling the plane.

Federick Lee, director of Aircraft Certification Office Los Angeles of FAA, signed the documents at a ceremony here this morning.

Speaking at the ceremony, Lee said that the certificates indicate that Shanghai now has enough experience and ability to assemble civil aircraft designed by the U.S.

Yan Huifang, first general manager of the Shanghai Aviation Industrial Corporation, said that his company will continue to cooperate with McDonnell Douglas for better production.

Charles T. Sylvester, U.S. consul general in Shanghai, described the event as "a very important milestone", showing that the two peoples of the U.S. and China can work together well.

Xinhua learned that over the past two weeks, a seven-member delegation of FAA made an overall inspection of the MD-82 production line in Shanghai Aircraft Factory.

Soviet Union

Soviet October Revolution Commemorated

Leaders Send Greetings

*OW091200 Beijing in Russian to the USSR 1800 GMT
6 Nov 87*

[Text] Li Xiannian, president of the PRC; Peng Zhen, chairman of the PRC NPC Standing Committee; and Zhao Ziyang, premier of the PRC State Council, sent a telegram on 6 November to Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and Nikolay Ivanovich Ryzhkov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, expressing cordial congratulations on the occasion of the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution [GOSR].

The full text of the telegram follows: On the occasion of the 70th anniversary of the GOSR, on behalf of the PRC NPC Standing Committee, the Chinese Government, and the Chinese people, we send cordial greetings to the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the USSR Council of Ministers, and all Soviet people. In the 70 years since the October Revolution, enormous changes of historic significance have occurred in the land of Soviets owing to the creative labor of the Soviet people. The Chinese people are gladdened by this and most sincerely wish the Soviet people new successes in the task of building socialism, in accelerating economic development, and in raising the living standards of the people.

China and the Soviet Union are close neighbors sharing a common and lengthy border. The Chinese people ardently love peace and devote all their energies and efforts to the cause of realizing socialist modernization. They sincerely wish to live in friendship and good neighborliness with the Soviet people. In recent years a certain improvement has been noticeable in the relations between our two countries. We are strongly convinced that the establishment of friendly and good neighborly relations based on the five principles of peaceful coexistence fully corresponds with the desires and interests of the Chinese and Soviet peoples and favors the task of construction and development in both countries as well as the cause of peace in Asia and the whole world. We wish the land of Soviets prosperity and might, and happiness to its people.

Leaders At Reception

OW071012 Beijing in Russian to the USSR 1800 GMT
5 Nov 87

[Text] Our correspondent reports that a festive atmosphere reigned on 5 November in the Wanfu Hall of the Beijing Great Hall of the People; the hall was flooded with lights. PRC Vice President Ulanhu, PRC Minister of Railways Ding Guangen, PRC Minister of Culture Wang Meng, PRC Vice Foreign Minister Qian Qichen, responsible workers of other interested sides, and public representatives of the Chinese capital, some 150 people in all, attended a reception. The reception was hosted by the Chinese People's Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries and the China-USSR Friendship Association. They were solemnly celebrating the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

Speaking at the reception, Ling Qing, vice president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries, expressed warm and sincere festive greetings to the Soviet people. He wished them new successes in accelerating economic development and construction of the Soviet Union. He noted: There is a traditional friendship between the Chinese and Soviet peoples. The peoples of both countries are now making efforts toward developing their economies and raising their living standards. We were delighted to see that, thanks to mutual efforts, the relations between the two countries in trade, economic, scientific, technical, cultural and other spheres have acquired a satisfying development in recent years. Ties between the two countries' friendship organizations are being strengthened on a daily basis. We sincerely strive for establishment of long-term, stable, friendly and goodneighborly relations with the USSR, based on the five principles of peaceful coexistence.

USSR Ambassador to the PRC Troyanovskiy also made a speech at the reception. After the official part of the reception, the capital's artists gave a splendid performance.

Zhang Wenjin at Moscow GOSR Parade

OW071829 Beijing XINHUA in English 1454 GMT
7 Nov 87

[Text] Moscow, November 7 (XINHUA)—Soviets celebrated on Saturday the 70th anniversary of the October Revolution with a large-scale military parade on Moscow's Red Square.

Soviet Party General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev, President Andrey Gromyko, Premier Nikolay Ryzhkov and all 12 Moscow-based Politburo members reviewed the parade from the top of the mausoleum of Vladimir Lenin, founder of the state and the Soviet Communist Party.

Veterans of the Soviet Communist Party, participants in the 1917 Bolshevik Revolution and deputies from all sectors were also present on the festively decorated stands.

Moscow party chief Boris N. Yeltsin, an alternate member of the Soviet Party Politburo, was also present. Yeltsin reportedly offered to resign last month following his radical speech about the Soviet reform which he delivered at a meeting of the Central Committee on October 21.

Before the parade, Soviet Defense Minister General Dmitriy Yazov said that the world situation remains complicated and that the threat of a nuclear war has not been averted yet.

Yazov charged that "reactionary imperialist circles, ignoring the lessons of history, are continuing to strive for military superiority."

He praised the Soviet-U.S. accord on intermediate nuclear forces that Gorbachev and U.S. President Ronald Reagan will sign in Washington at their third summit on December 7.

After Yazov's speech, a big military band played the national anthem. It was followed by a thirty-salvo artillery salute.

Under a slight snow and then full sunlight, Soviet troops, dressed in the uniforms of the October Revolution periods and carrying various old-style weapons of the time, paraded through Red Square.

They were followed by armoured cars, tanks and other military lorries carrying advanced military equipment.

A mass demonstration followed the military parade. The festivities lasted about two and a half hours.

Many foreign delegations attended the ceremony. A Chinese delegation headed by Zhang Wenjin, chairman of the Chinese People's Society for Friendship With Foreign Countries, was present.

Hong Kong Paper on Sino-Soviet Relations

HK090547 Hong Kong TA KUNG PAO in Chinese
9 Nov 87 pp 1, 3

["Special dispatch" from Beijing on 8 November by TA KUNG PAO correspondent Kung Shuang-yin: "Subtle Changes in Sino-Soviet Relations—Viewed From Beijing's Commemoration of the 70th Anniversary of the October Revolution"]

[Text] The 70th anniversary of the Soviet October Revolution fell on 7 November this year. This festival has not only brought festive joy to the Soviet people but has also brought about subtle changes in Sino-Soviet relations.

Three Characteristics [subhead]

China's activities carried out this year in commemoration of the Soviet October Revolution have shown three characteristics: They have taken a long time, had substantial content, and been broad in scale. The commemorative meeting held by the China Society of Soviet and East European Studies in Beijing on 4 November served as a prelude to Beijing's celebration activities. Over 300 experts and scholars in Soviet and East European studies attended this meeting. Troyanovskiy, USSR ambassador to the PRC, briefed the participants on the conditions of reform in the Soviet Union, praised Chinese reform, and expressed the wish to expand political dialogue with China and strengthen bilateral economic ties and mutual understanding in all fields.

On 5 November, the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries and the Sino-Soviet Friendship Association hosted a celebration reception. The differences between this year's celebration receptions and those of previous years are: Leaders of higher rank, and more people attended this year's celebration receptions. Of the leaders attending the 5 November reception, the most senior was Ulanhu, vice president of the PRC. Also attending the reception were Ding Guangen, newly-elected alternate member of the CPC Central Committee Political Bureau and minister of railways; Wang Meng, minister of culture, and Qian Qichen, vice foreign minister. Vice Premier Wan Li and NPC Standing Committee Vice Chairman Chen Pixian attended the 6 November reception hosted by the Soviet Embassy. Also attending the 6 November reception were Ding Guangen, Minister of Radio, Film, and Television; Ai Zhisheng and Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs Qian Qichen.

Incessant Reports and Articles [subhead]

In addition, a PRC delegation from the Sino-Soviet Friendship Association led by Zhang Wenjin, president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries, has left for Moscow to attend celebrations there. This is the first time that a delegation of this nature has left for Moscow since the 1960's.

Over each of the past few days, almost all Chinese newspapers have carried reports or articles on various Soviet reforms. There have been daily reports on Moscow's celebrations on the international page of *Renmin Ribao*. *Renmin Ribao* has also carried commemorative articles. The 7 November *Renmin Ribao* editorial marking the 70th anniversary of the October Revolution did not repeat the previous years' practice of criticizing the Soviet Communist leadership's foreign policy. Instead it stressed that Marxism-Leninism must be integrated with one's national conditions. The editorial noted: "Socialism is a young and developing cause.

There are no ready-made and immutably unfailing formulas. It is particularly necessary to continually carry out exploration in practice to find the road of development best suited to a country's realities."

Soviet Reporters Cover the 13th National Party Congress [subhead]

In previous years, the Chinese television station always marked the October Revolution by showing the old films "Lenin in 1918" and "The Unforgettable 1919," with which the people were already familiar. This year, in addition to showing the movie "No 34 Express Train" and the television drama "A Boundless Expanse of Dunes," the television station has shown Soviet documentary films. It has also shown live telecasts of performances by the Soviet state ballet troupe, the Soviet song and dance ensemble, and the Soviet circus troupe. Two Soviet plays have been performed in Beijing: "The Red Mattress and the Blue Horse" has been performed under the leadership of a Soviet director at the Chinese Youths Arts Theater, and the modern comedy "The Tricks Played by Fate" has been performed at the Chinese Experimental Theater.

There were traces of subtle changes in Sino-Soviet relations during the 13th National Party Congress. Right after the CPC announced that foreign correspondents could cover the 13th National Party Congress, the Soviet Communist Party Central Committee's *Pravda* and its theoretical journal *Kommunist* sent correspondents to Beijing to cover the congress. The Soviet Communist Party was mentioned in a CPC list of communist parties throughout the world that had sent congratulatory messages to the CPC. When the five newly-elected Standing Committee members of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee met with Chinese and foreign correspondents on 2 November, General Secretary Zhao Ziyang inquired about the exact number of correspondents from the Soviet Union and the exact number of resident correspondents from the Soviet Union, and wished success to Soviet reforms.

A Comprehensive Xinhua Report [subhead]

In addition, many newspapers and periodicals in China carried the speech delivered by Soviet Communist Party General Secretary Gorbachev on 2 November at a grand meeting held in the Kremlin to mark the 70th anniversary of the October Revolution. They objectively reported on Gorbachev's criticism of Stalin's magnification of the elimination of counterrevolutionaries during the 1930's. And a month ago, the portrait of Stalin still stood together with the portraits of Marx, Engels, and Lenin in Tiananmen Square. A comprehensive *Xinhua* report on the 70th anniversary of the October Revolution also made objective comments on this mistake made by Stalin. These traces have shown that China's certain views have become somewhat closer to the Soviets'.

However, the development of Sino-Soviet relations in the political sphere remains to be seen.

Shanghai Journal on Soviet Political Reform
HK060439 Shanghai SHIJIE JINGJI DAobao
in Chinese 26 Oct 87 p 4

[Article by Wu Yicheng (0702 3085 1004): "The Soviet Union Is Actively Pushing Forward Political Reform and Speeding Up the Process of Democratization"]

[Text] Since the 27th CPSU Congress, in particular since the plenary session of the Central Committee in January, the Soviet Union has made bold and useful political reform experiments focusing on political democratization.

I. To Carry out Other Reforms, Political Reform Must be Instituted [subhead]

1. Without the introduction of political reform, the entire social market will be flooded with various conservative forces and ideas, and this will hamper other reforms. In the Soviet Union, following the gradual development of reforms, the unhealthy sociopolitical minds of some people are beginning to manifest themselves: Some people are content with things as they are and strive to keep what they have obtained; some are not conscientiously implementing reform measures or are refusing to implement them; some are afraid of reforms and are following the beaten track; and some are in favor of reforms but are taking a frigid attitude because they think reforms do not concern them much. All this has seriously affected the smooth carrying out of reforms, and reforms have become a process of "hard struggle."

2. Without the introduction of political reform, it is impossible to carry out economic and other reforms normally. Gorbachev first introduced economic reform, but economic reform has now encountered more and more difficulties following its profound development. Apart from the influence of the old economic structure and the force of habit, there are also obstacles coming from the political sphere, such as the aging of the political structure, bureaucratism, corruption, and the lax social discipline. The situation has proved that the old political structure cannot meet the needs of economic reform.

3. Without the introduction of political reform and developing democracy, it is impossible to exploit the initiative and creativity of the people and to encourage them to "sing in chorus" for reforms. II. [Roman two] Political Democratization Must be Taken as the Basic Component of Political Reform [subhead]

1. Democratization is the basic characteristic of socialist politics.

As Lenin said, socialist democracy is a million times better than capitalist democracy. Fundamentally speaking, socialist politics are the most democratic politics and democracy is where the true meaning of socialism lies. Socialism without democracy is not scientific socialism.

2. Political democratization is the basic condition for the existence and development of socialist society.

Gorbachev pointed out in his report to the 27th CPSU Congress: Socialist society can only live vigorously in fresh air. Socialist democracy is the main force propelling the development of a new social system. He made the following remarks at the January plenary session of the Central Committee: Only by constantly developing democratic forms can progress be made in the fields of production, science, technology, culture, and social life; and only by relying on democracy can reforms be smoothly carried out.

III. It Is Necessary To Carry Out Political Reform Focusing on Democratization [subhead]

Instead of engaging in empty talk about democracy, the Soviet Union implements the policy of democratization in the course of reforms.

1. The Soviet Union is introducing the autonomous system to collective units. To practice autonomy among the people, the Soviet Union is gradually forming a plenary meeting (congress) system. A plenary meeting is the supreme organ of power of an enterprise. The "law on Soviet state-run enterprises," which will come into force in January next year, explicitly stipulates the rights of the plenary meetings of enterprises. Apart from practicing autonomy in enterprises, the Soviet Union will also implement the principle of autonomy in other social spheres.

2. The Soviet Union is expanding its "openness." Gorbachev pointed out in his report to the 27th CPSU Congress: "Without openness, it is impossible to practice democracy, to bring the masses' political initiative into play, and to allow them to participate in management." Instead of talking glibly about "openness," the Soviet Union has done a great deal of practical work. Soviet "openness" has now entered a new period characterized by the shift from exposing malpractices to exploring essential problems.

3. The Soviet Union is perfecting the electoral system. To perfect the electoral system and get rid of formalism, the Soviet Union is reforming the electoral system in the political, economic, and social spheres. These include: Carrying out elections with more candidates than seats, introducing the secret ballot, expanding electoral districts, and allowing nonparty members to be elected as candidates.

4. It is perfecting the cadre system. The first point is substituting the electoral system for the appointment of enterprise cadres. This is intended to improve these cadres' political and vocational quality and raise their sense of responsibility. The second point is exercising stricter supervision over cadres, and in particular, over cadres at the grass-roots levels, so that irresponsible cadres and cadres who do not observe discipline can be dealt with promptly. Leaders are required to report on their work to the masses. The masses have the right to make an appraisal of leaders' work and even to suggest the dismissal of leaders who fail to fill their posts with credit.

5. It is expanding inner-party democracy. The CPSU Central Committee has called on party organizations at all levels to expand their openness, conduct criticism and self-criticism, and make party work more democratic. The party's leading cadres are elected in a democratic way.

6. It is stepping up the building of the legal system. The Soviet Union maintains that democracy is absolutely not anarchy or something aimed at benefiting oneself at the expense of others. Genuine democracy exists within the framework of law and not outside it. Therefore, the Soviet Union is devoting its efforts to the building of democracy on the one hand and to the building of the legal system on the other. This is done so that political structural reform will proceed along a healthy road. In building the legal system, the Soviet Union is improving its legislation and drawing up a series of laws and regulations. On the other hand, it is striving to make its judiciary system independent. This includes reinforcing procuratorial organs, effecting the principle of courts being independent, and systematizing and perfecting the legal system.

Weinberger Accused of 'Spoiling' Summit Mood

OW070140 Beijing XINHUA in English 1607 GMT

5 Nov 87

[Text] Moscow, November 5 (XINHUA)—A senior Soviet official Thursday accused U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger of spoiling the upcoming Soviet-U.S. summit by his insistence on deploying land-based missiles in Europe until the ratification of the Soviet-U.S. INF accord by the U.S. Senate.

Weinberger has recently said that the United States and its allies will continue to deploy their land-based missiles in Europe until the Senate approves the agreement on eliminating the intermediate nuclear forces (INF).

Commenting on Weinberger's remarks, the director of the Institute for U.S. and Canada Studies at the Soviet Academy of Sciences, Georgiy Arbatov, told a press conference Tuesday that "this is not the first time that Weinberger is spoiling the atmosphere on the eve of a summit."

"Of course, he is not the only one," Arbatov said, adding that there are other people in the U.S. Administration against the agreement.

He hoped that "the Senate will ratify the agreement," Arbatov said.

Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev will meet U.S. President Ronald Reagan in Washington on December 7 to sign an agreement on scrapping the two superpowers' medium- and shorter-range missiles.

Gorbachev Wants Renewed Communist Movement

OW1050208 Beijing XINHUA in English 0121 GMT

5 Nov 87

[Text] Moscow, November 4 (XINHUA)—Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev Monday called for a renewal of the international communist movement, stressing the need for cooperation between East and West.

Addressing leaders and representatives of 178 communist parties and movements at the Kremlin — here to mark the 70th anniversary of the October Bolshevik Revolution — Gorbachev said, "like much else in the modern world, the communist movement needs renewal and qualitative changes."

As Gorbachev was speaking, a senior Soviet historian told a news conference that the Soviet Union should reconsider its historical problems and, particularly, its relations with other countries.

Georgiy Smirnov, director of the party's Marxism-Leninism Institute, indicated that a reassessment was planned of the 1968 "Prague spring" event and the subsequent Soviet military invasion of Czechoslovakia.

"I think we need to think over the events of 1968," Smirnov told reporters.

Speaking at the Kremlin rally, Gorbachev said, "what is needed, if I may say so, is a more sophisticated culture of relations among progressive forces...to accumulate all the diversity of experience."

Gorbachev said that the Soviet Communist Party had no intention of abandoning socialist values. "On the contrary, we will enrich them, while jettisoning everything that distorted the humanistic content of our system."

He noted the need for "not only communist parties, but also socialists, social democrats and representatives of other movements to seek these new ways" with the Soviets.

As far as policy toward the West is concerned, the Soviet leader said, "we are all on the same boat and we must do everything to prevent it from sinking."

"For capitalism too, there is no other sensible way than coexistence and competition," Gorbachev declared.

He said the exacerbation of world problems brought out new elements of peaceful coexistence "requiring that political movements re-examine and reconsider their tasks and overcome prevailing ideological schemes and stereotypes."

The Kremlin meeting was also addressed by leaders or representatives of 28 foreign communist parties and movements.

Gromyko Reaffirms Commitment on Disarmament
*OW090848 Beijing XINHUA in English 0658 GMT
9 Nov 87*

[Text] Moscow, November 9 (XINHUA) — Soviet President Andrey Gromyko Sunday pledged to push ahead with his country's efforts to get rid of all the nuclear weapons so long as nuclear arsenals exist on the earth, the official news agency *Tass* reported.

Gromyko made the statement in a meeting with a delegation from the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK), which is here for the celebrations of the 70th anniversary of the Russian October Revolution. The delegation is headed by Pak Song-chol, Politburo member of the Korean Workers' Party and vice president of the DPRK.

Gromyko said the Soviet Union would not relax its efforts for further cuts and final destruction of all nuclear arsenals although a treaty on scrapping all medium- and shorter-range missiles is going to be signed during a summit meeting slated to take place on December 7 in Washington between Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev and U.S. President Ronald Reagan.

Tass said both sides also expressed "deep satisfaction with the "dynamic development" of Soviet-Korean relations, particularly since the meeting between Gorbachev and Kim Il-sung in Moscow in October 1986.

The two sides stressed the need to continue strengthening contacts between the two countries and stated they would cooperate to "improve the situation and establish large-scale cooperation in the Asian-Pacific region."

They said their cooperation is more important especially as Japan is binding itself more and more closely to the U.S. nuclear strategy, according to *Tass*. Japan has agreed to join in research programs of the U.S. Strategic Defense Initiative, popularly known as the Star Wars project.

Northeast Asia

DPRK Premier Arrives on Goodwill Visit
*OW090256 Beijing XINHUA in English 0237 GMT
9 Nov 87*

[Text] Beijing, November 9 (XINHUA)—Yi Kun-mo, premier of the Administration Council of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, arrived here by special plane this morning on an official goodwill visit to China at the invitation of the Chinese Government.

Other Korean visitors include Yi Kil-song, chairman of the Transport Commission, and Chong Song-nam, minister of external economic affairs.

Greeting the Korean guests at the airport were Ding Guangen, chairman of the Chinese Government reception committee and minister of railways, and Wen Yezhan, Chinese ambassador to Korea.

'Balanced' Takeshita Cabinet Analyzed
*OW070213 Beijing XINHUA in English 1434 GMT
6 Nov 87*

["News Analysis: Japan's New Leader Faces Formidable Tasks With a Balanced Cabinet (by Zeng Hu)" — XINHUA headline]

[Text] Tokyo, November 6 (XINHUA)—Shortly after he was elected Japan's 46th prime minister at an extraordinary Diet (parliament) session today, Noboru Takeshita named a cabinet which reflects a subtle balance of power among the ruling Liberal Democratic Party's (LDP) factions. But this cabinet, however well balanced, faces many thorny problems at home and abroad. Takeshita said he intended to name his ministers with a priority to maintaining LDP unity, balance party factions and "put the right man in the right place."

The new LDP leader won the right to name a cabinet after winning 299 votes in the powerful House of Representatives, while Japan Socialist Party chairperson Takako Doi took 145. In the House of Councillors, Takeshita captured 143 votes against Doi's 72.

The election of Takeshita, 63, was little more than a formality given the LDP's majority in the Diet. He officially became the LDP's 12th president last Saturday after being hand-picked by former Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone October 20.

With his intention to balance factions, Takeshita named Kiichi Miyazawa, one of his rivals for LDP president, deputy prime minister. Miyazawa remains finance minister, as suggested by Nakasone.

Keizo Obuchi, said to be one of Takeshita's most trusted lieutenants, was named chief cabinet secretary. The new prime minister also keeps Hajime Tamura, another supporter, in his post as minister of international trade

and industry. Observers here said this shows Takeshita's determination to continue the country's efforts to ease frictions with its trading partners, particularly the United States.

In another key cabinet post, Takeshita named former Deputy LDP Secretary-General Sosuke Uno, a member of Nakasone's faction, foreign minister. Sources here said Uno cornered the important Foreign Ministry job, decided when former Finance Minister Michio Watanabe, his main rival in the Nakasone faction, became chairman of the LDP Policy Affairs Research Council last Saturday. It has been suggested this appointment is a sign that Nakasone is trying to influence the foreign policies of the new government, an area where Takeshita is generally believed to be lacking experience.

The post of director general of the Defense Agency went to Tsutomu Kawara, a member of the Miyazawa faction, as was the former defense chief Yuko Kurihara. The Nakasone faction's Eiichi Nakao was appointed as state minister heading the Economic Planning Agency.

Of the 21 cabinet posts, five were allocated to the Takeshita faction, four each to the Nakasone, Miyazawa and Shintaro Abe factions. Abe also contended for the party leadership. The faction led by former State Minister Toshio Komoto, who formed an alliance with Takeshita in the LDP presidential race, took two cabinet jobs while the remaining one was filled by an unaffiliated Diet member.

The most pressing tasks facing this new administration will be reforming Japan's taxation system, easing trade frictions with other nations and controlling Japan's skyrocketing land prices.

In an interview earlier, Takeshita talked with much enthusiasm about tax reform, an effort which tripped up Nakasone. Takeshita said "we must complete the taxation overhaul" to promote domestic demand, and quiet complaints from Japan's trading partners. He said he may propose a "new indirect tax scheme," a major pillar of tax reform, during fiscal 1988 which starts next April.

Although he is regarded as an inward-looking, traditional politician adept at behind-the-scenes maneuvering, Takeshita has pledged he will be active internationally. When he formally became LDP president last week, Takeshita affirmed that Japan-U.S. relations should be the "unwavering core" of Japan's diplomacy. He would make efforts to pursue a "new sincerity" to bring Japan into step with the rest of the world.

"Sincere diplomacy," he explained later, "it is a sort of tempo and rhythm needed in current politics. I mean that once a promise is made internationally, we should deal with it as swiftly as possible."

Takeshita will kick off his diplomatic program by visiting Manila for a summit of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations in mid-December. In January, Japan's new leader is going to Washington for talks with President Ronald Reagan on various issues, including their knotty bilateral trade problems.

But the recent crash on world stock markets and unstable foreign exchange rates have presented problems demanding his immediate attention. Some observers say Takeshita and his new cabinet will have to seek concerted actions from other major Western industrialized nations to check the continuing slide of the U.S. dollar. Stabilizing foreign exchange markets will protect Japan's economy from the worst effects of the robust yen.

Japan Toughens Law on Exports to Socialists
OW041421 Beijing XINHUA in English 1257 GMT 4 Nov 87

[Text] Tokyo, November 4 (XINHUA)—Japan's Government today approved several amendments to its export trade legislation which calls for stricter monitoring of high-tech exports to socialist countries, the *Kyodo News Service* said.

The cabinet identified 13 socialist countries, not including China, and specified 181 items not to be exported as determined by the Paris-based Coordinating Committee (COCOM), a Western watchdog for exports of sensitive commodities to communist countries.

Those breaking the new law, which takes effect Tuesday, will be liable to up to five years in jail, up from three years before today's changes, *Kyodo* said.

Japan's tougher laws come after the United States said earlier this year that Japan's Toshiba Company damaged Western security by selling sophisticated milling machines to the Soviet Union in early 1980s which made Soviet submarines harder to detect.

The U.S. later slapped sanctions on Toshiba products.

Southeast Asia & Pacific

Sihanouk Congratulates Zhao on Election
BK081329 Beijing in Cambodian to Cambodia 1030 GMT 8 Nov 87

[Text] On 5 November, President of Democratic Kampuchea Samdech Norodom Sihanouk sent a message to Zhao Ziyang congratulating him on his election as the CPC general secretary and on his splendid work at the 13th CPC Congress. The message notes:

In your capacity as the premier and acting general secretary of the CPC Central Committee, you have sincerely and skillfully implemented the plan to make the PRC prosperous and the PRC's wonderful four-modernization plan.

Your Excellency is the great and sincere friend of the Cambodian people. You have made significant contribution to our national liberation struggle which has been achieving success continuously.

We would like also to greet the 13th CPC Congress which has proceeded successfully.

Democratic Kampuchea's Sihanouk Trip

Arrives in Beijing

OW071501 Beijing XINHUA in English 0818 GMT
6 Nov 87

[Text] Beijing, November 6 (XINHUA)—Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, president of Democratic Kampuchea, and his wife arrived here from Pyongyang this morning.

They were greeted at the airport by Ngapoi Ngawang Jigme, vice-chairman of China National People's Congress Standing Committee, and diplomatic envoys of some countries here in Beijing.

Meets Liu Shuqing

OW072045 Beijing XINHUA in English 1523 GMT
7 Nov 87

[Text] Beijing, November 7 (XINHUA)—Madame Monique Sihanouk, wife of Democratic Kampuchea's President Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, held a soiree here this evening to celebrate her husband's 65th birthday.

President Sihanouk attended the party.

Deng Yingchao, chairperson of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference National Committee, sent a birthday cake and a basket of flowers.

Attending were China's Vice-Foreign Minister Liu Shuqing, president of the Chinese People's Institute of Foreign Affairs Han Nianlong, and ambassadors from many countries.

Thailand Upholds Ban on Dalai Lama

OW030645 Beijing XINHUA in English 0739 GMT
30 Oct 87

[Text] Bangkok, October 29 (XINHUA)—The Thai Government will not reverse its decision to bar the Dalai Lama from entering the country, Foreign Ministry spokesman Saroj Chavanaviraj said here today.

Addressing a press conference, the spokesman said that after a reexamination of the case, ordered by Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon, that the decision is based on national interests and the requirements of international law.

He said the Dalai Lama is not simply a religious leader, but also a figure of political influence and thus any trip he makes—to Thailand or to any other country—is inevitably a political event.

"The normalization of ties with China in 1975 commits us to a unified China, not two or three Chinas," he said, referring to recent separatists demonstrations in Tibet allegedly provoked by the Dalai Lama's appearance before a U.S. Congressional committee.

China Business Congress Convenes in Sydney

OW010203 Beijing XINHUA in English 1218 GMT
26 Oct 87

[Text] Sydney, October 26 (XINHUA)—The success of China's open door policy can be seen in the very rapid growth of its domestic and external economies, Australian Minister for Trade Negotiation Michael Duffy said here today.

The minister was speaking at the opening session of the International China Business Congress 1987, the first of its kind being held in Australia.

Quoting Australian figures, Duffy said bilateral trade between Australia and China in 1986-87 has trebled that of 1983's in terms of value. Some 35 joint ventures are running currently while more than 30 others are either under negotiation or planning, he added.

He said the Hawke government and Australia will generate increased opportunities for commercial activity and closer economic cooperation of both countries' enterprises.

Starting here from today to 29, the congress is sponsored by the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade. [sentence as received] its theme is "two way business and trade offered by China."

Seventy Australian trade officials, industrialists and businessmen [were] present, along with 51 Chinese delegates from 4 provinces, 3 cities, 2 special economic zones (Shenzhen and Zhuhai) and a machinery corporation.

Near East & South Asia

Envoy to Jordan on Gulf War, Arms to Iran

JN081438 Amman AL-RAY in Arabic 8 Nov 87 p 28

[Text] Amman—Zhang Zhen, PRC ambassador to Jordan, has divulged information about decisive measures taken by the PRC Government to prevent infiltration of Chinese weapons into Iran through the international arms market.

In an exclusive statement to *Al-Ra'y*, Zhen said that the PRC has strong relations with its Arab friends. It is eager to maintain these relations on the basis of mutual respect, trust, and interests and to eliminate all obstacles to their promotion.

Zhen said that certain international forces are trying to drive a wedge between the PRC and its Arab friends by spreading rumors about supplying Iran with weapons. He said: The PRC did not sell one piece of arms to Iran in 1987. Iran is obtaining various weapons, including the American-made Stinger missiles, from 23 different countries.

Zhen said: We support an end to the Iraq-Iran war, the implementation of UN Resolution No 598, and giving the UN secretary general's efforts a chance to put a stop to the war and implement the aforementioned resolution. This does not mean that a period of time should not be fixed for this. If the UN secretary general's efforts do not succeed, and the majority of states agree to impose an arms embargo and sanction on Iran, we will then support this position. We have nothing to lose since we are most eager to realize peace in the region and we oppose foreign interference in the region's internal affairs.

XINHUA Analyzes South Asian Summit Meeting
OW050425 Beijing XINHUA in English 1914 GMT
4 Nov 87

["News Analysis: SAARC Continues To Move Forward (by Li Jiasheng)"—XINHUA headline]

[Text] Kathmandu, November 4 (XINHUA)—The third summit meeting of the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) which closed here today has shown that the two-year-old association continues to move forward in spite of some difficulties.

The SAARC, founded in December 1985, groups Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, the Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka.

At the just concluded summit held here this week, cooperation among the seven countries has expanded to wider areas, for instance, a convention on the suppression of terrorism in the region and an agreement on the regional food security reserve of 200,000 tons at the start were signed. The SAARC audio-visual exchange scheme, a TV and radio program network to cover all the seven member states, was launched on the opening day of the summit. The summit also decided to set up an agricultural information center in Bangladesh and a meteorological research center in India next year.

All the seven heads pledged to work harder to carry forward the SAARC cooperation spirit.

At the start of the SAARC two years ago, not a few people doubted if the SAARC could last long and make any meaningful progress. Facts and experience in the past two years have proved, however, that the group did make progress:

The heads of the seven Asian countries have regularly met once a year to discuss various issues of common concern in accordance with the Dhaka Charter adopted at its first summit.

A SAARC Secretariat was set up as proposed in Kathmandu, Nepal, early this year, with Abul Ahsan as its first secretary-general.

SAARC has started regional cooperation in 16 areas covering agriculture, rural development, transport, telecommunications, science and technology, arts, sports and culture, etc. A total of 11 working committees have been set up and 16 institutions proposed to be built in connection with the above cooperation areas.

All seven heads of state or government attending the third summit meeting expressed their satisfaction over the achievements SAARC has made and wanted it to move ahead.

There are several reasons behind the development of the SAARC.

To begin with, all the member states in the past two years have on the whole abided by the Dhaka Charter and Declaration. That is, cooperation were based by and large on respect for sovereign equality and mutual benefit, decisions were taken on the basis of unanimity, bilateral and contentious issues were excluded from deliberations.

Secondly, the cooperation has been carried out step by step. It is the common aspirations and task for every member state to develop agriculture and raise its output, therefore, cooperation in agriculture and rural development is easier to be carried out. So is the cooperation in meteorology, transport, science and technology which are closely connected with agriculture.

Thirdly, common aspirations to develop backward economy and raise the standard of living in the region have tied together all the seven countries and people who wish to seek collective self-reliance so as to shake off the state of poverty, illiteracy and diseases. The South Asian region, with a total area of over 4 million square kilometers and world's one-fifth population of one billion, only shares about 2 per cent of the world's gross national product.

Fourthly, the SAARC summit has provided a very good forum for the heads of state or government to meet regularly to exchange their views over various issues and

problems including bilateral relations to ease tension arisen and promote understanding. This has in turn enhanced cooperation among the countries.

Some difficulties and problems remain to be solved in future SAARC cooperations. Bilateral relations, which play a big role in the regional cooperation, need to be improved. For instance, the relations between Pakistan and India, two major members in the SAARC, have gone through ups and downs in the past few years due to long-standing disputes.

There are also difference of views on the issues of India-Sri Lanka peace accord and Afghanistan's application for SAARC membership at this summit meeting.

Although one member supported Afghanistan to become a member of SAARC, the other six countries opposed the move, maintaining that the country is still occupied by 115,000 Soviet troops.

However, although one can not expect the two-year-old group to make miracles, one can expect that as long as all the member states continue to abide by the SAARC charter and declarations, to have respect for each other's sovereign equality and observe the principle of mutual benefit, SAARC will have a bright prospect in developing regional cooperation, as this is in keeping with the aspirations of the peoples in the region.

West Europe

President Li Xiannian Begins European Tour

Leaves Urumqi

OW071341 Beijing XINHUA in English 1032 GMT
7 Nov 87

[Text] Urumqi, November 7 (XINHUA)—Chinese President Li Xiannian and his wife Lin Jiamei left here this morning by a special plane for Paris on a state visit to France, Italy, Luxembourg, and Belgium.

Accompanying them on the visit to the four European countries are Vice Premier Qiao Shi and other officials.

Li and his party, who arrived here from Beijing on Thursday, were seen off at the airport today by Wang Enmao, vice-chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference and chairman of the Xinjiang Regional Advisory Commission of the Chinese Communist Party, as well as other local leading officials.

Arrives in Nice

OW071709 Beijing XINHUA in English 1633 GMT
7 Nov 87

[Text] Nice, France, November 7 (XINHUA)—Chinese President Li Xiannian arrived in the southeast coastal city of Nice today for a 7-day state visit to France.

Li is the first Chinese president to visit the country since the establishment of diplomatic ties between China and France in 1964.

The Governor of Alpes-Maritimes Department Jean Pierre Pensa and officials from the French Foreign Ministry greeted the Chinese state leader at the airport.

President Li is scheduled to pay a two-day visit to this Mediterranean city before flying to Paris Monday for a state visit as a guest of French President Francois Mitterrand.

France is the first leg of Li's European tour, which will also take him to Italy, Luxembourg and Belgium.

Accompanying Li on the visit are Vice-Premier Qiao Shi, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Zhou Nan and Vice-Minister of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade Zhang Haoruo.

On his way to France, the Chinese president made a brief stop over at Sharjah, the United Arab Emirates.

Sweden Approves \$5 Million Loan for Wharf

HK060300 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 6 Nov 87
p 2

[Special to CHINA DAILY]

[Text] The Swedish Agency for Technical and Economic Cooperation has recently approved a 12 million Swedish kronor (\$5.4 million) soft credit loan for the construction of a wharf in Hangzhou city, Zhejiang Province.

The Sanbao Inland Terminal is the first of its kind to involve foreign funds in China. It is expected to go into operation before the end of next year.

Located at the newly developed section of the Beijing-Hangzhou Grand Canal, the wharf will have an annual handling capacity of one million tons. There will be eight berths for 300-ton barges, 16 berths for 100-ton barges and 15,000 square metres of warehouse space.

A contract has already been signed between a Swedish company and the Shanghai branch of the China National Technical Import and Export Corporation for the import of equipment from Sweden.

Meanwhile, a Swedish company recently signed a memorandum with the City Aviation Administration of China to train Chinese staff.

According to the memorandum, personnel in aviation engineering instruction and air traffic service will be sent to Sweden for training. And courses on accident prevention and investigation will be held in China.

This technical co-operation project is expected to be financed by the Swedish Government on a grant basis.

Deng Liqun Reportedly Changed Hu Letters
OW081115 Tokyo KYODO in English 1007 GMT
8 Nov 87

[Text] Hong Kong, Nov. 8 KYODO—Deng Liqun, who was removed from the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party at the latest party congress, is suspected of having fabricated letters of self-criticism by Hu Yaobang, who was sacked as party general secretary in January, according to a Hong Kong magazine.

This was reported by the Chinese-language magazine *Asia Weekly* of Hong Kong Saturday.

Deng Liqun, who has been regarded by China watchers as one of the so-called conservative or fundamentalist faction members within the Chinese party, failed to be reelected to the 175-member Central Committee during the party congress which took place in Beijing from October 25 to November 1.

He was, however, named as one of 200 members of the party's Central Advisory Commission.

According to the Hong Kong magazine, former party chief Hu wrote three letters of self-criticism, addressed to China's senior leader Deng Xiaoping. Hu resigned from the top party post reportedly under fundamentalist criticism for his handling of student street demonstrations for democracy.

The Hong Kong magazine reported that Zhao Ziyang, premier and the acting party general secretary, ordered party officials to designate Hu's letters as an official party document just before Zhao made an East European tour in June.

After Zhao returned home from the tour, it was discovered that fabricated sentences had been added to Hu's original letters, the magazine said.

The fabricated lines in the Hu letters were to the effect, the magazine said, that Liu Binyan (a writer who was purged from the party in January) is a stubborn right-winger and that Hu had once asked to have Liu removed from a job assignment for the party organ *People's Daily*.

This party document, after the fabrication, was circulated among party cadres and Hu's popularity and high rating among the intellectual circles promptly dropped, the Hong Kong magazine said.

The magazine said Deng Liqun fabricated Hu's letters in an attempt to reduce Hu's popularity among intellectuals over his handling of the student demonstrations and to separate the intellectual circles from Hu.

Deng Liqun had once been a political affairs secretary to the late President Liu Shaoqi.

The Hong Kong magazine said the late party Chairman Mao Zedong in the 1940s described Deng Liqun as a figure whom one should not take into confidence.

GOSR, Marxism Following National Conditions
HK070540 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO OVERSEAS
EDITION in Chinese 7 Nov 87 p 1

[Editorial: "Marxism Must Be Integrated With a Country's Specific Conditions—Marking the 70th Anniversary of the October Socialist Revolution"]

[Text] Today is the glorious festival marking the 70th anniversary of the October Socialist Revolution.

Seventy years ago today, the cruiser *Aurora* fired the shot that shook the world. Under the leadership of the Bolsheviks, headed by Lenin, the revolutionary Russian workers, soldiers, and peasants launched their final assault on the reactionary bourgeois provisional government and won victory in their armed uprising, thus founding the world's first socialist country led by a proletarian ruling party, under the dictatorship of the proletariat. This opened a completely new page in Russian history.

The victory of the October Revolution opened a new era in human history and was a great event of world historical significance. Its influence went far beyond Russia. Many major events that have taken place in the world during the 70 years since the victory of the October Revolution, for instance, the victory of the world's peoples in the antifascist struggle during World War II, the victory of a whole series of countries in embarking on the socialist road since the war, and the disintegration of the world imperialist and colonialist system, and so on, were related in varying degrees to the influence of the victory of the October Revolution.

The October Revolution was a product of integrating the basic tenets of Marxism with the specific reality of the world and of Russia at that time. The Russian Marxists represented by Lenin analyzed the various contradictions in the development of world capitalism to the stage of imperialism, and concluded that the old mid-19th century formula of Marx and Engels, that victory in socialist revolution could not be won in a single country, no longer agreed with the new historical situation. Due to the unbalanced development of imperialism, it was entirely possible for a socialist revolution to be victorious and won in a single country. Moreover, based on the specific circumstance that Russia was the weak link in the world imperialist system at that time, they held that a victory in the proletarian revolution could first be won in Russia, a single country. Lenin formulated the strategy and tactics suited to the Russian national condition, and thus led forward the revolution to victory and, moreover, developed Marxism to a new stage.

East Europe

Polish Foreign Minister Interviewed

OW080846 Beijing XINHUA in English 0739 GMT
8 Nov 87

["Polish Foreign Minister: We Need Reform As Much As Fresh Air (by Wen Youren)"]—XINHUA headline]

[Text] Warsaw, November 7 (XINHUA)—Polish Foreign Minister Marian Orzechowski today said his country needs reform as much as fresh air and that the reform goals cannot be achieved without hard work and sacrifice.

"If socialism fails to meet people's needs in a better and more efficient and just way than capitalism, it cannot win the competition with the latter," Orzechowski said. "this is the philosophy with which Poland started its reforms."

Orzechowski made the remarks in an interview with *Xinhua* on the eve of the first visit to China by a Polish foreign minister since the two countries established diplomatic relations about 40 years ago. Orzechowski is scheduled to be in China from November 10-16.

Referring to a referendum later this month on Poland's sweeping reform program, the foreign minister said the reform goals can be achieved with hard work and sacrifice, but differences remain on what kind of sacrifice is needed and how fast the reforms should be carried out. That is why popular voting is called for, he said.

Poland began its economic reforms in the early 1980s following widespread labor unrest that plunged the nation into its most serious crisis since World War II. The government last month announced an "earthquake" blueprint for the second phase of reforms, calling for a fully liberalized economy to "set a model of socialist enterprise."

But the radical program may trigger major price hikes and increase joblessness as a result of significant cuts in government subsidies.

Orzechowski expressed interest in sharing reform experience with China. "Although far from each other in distance and different in their respective historical conditions, the two countries are following the universal principles in building socialism, and measures adopted by both countries in their reforms have enriched the practices and theories of socialism," he told *Xinhua*.

He suggested that the countries increase their economic, scientific and technological ties in varied forms, such as setting up joint ventures.

The Polish foreign minister's scheduled visit to Beijing comes at a time when Poland's relations with China are developing rapidly following Polish leader Wojciech Jaruzelski's trip to China last year and Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang's tour to Poland last June.

Two-way trade volume reached 900 million U.S. dollars in 1986, up from 294 million dollars in 1984. The two countries also signed their first long-term accord on scientific, technological and cultural cooperation last year.

The victory of China's revolution was another great event of far-reaching historic significance in human history following the October Revolution. The victory of China's revolution was a model of integrating the basic tenets of Marxism-Leninism with the concrete reality of the country's own revolution. The CPC, headed by Mao Zedong, proposed following the path of the October Revolution, but adopting different methods in doing so. In light of China's specific national conditions, Comrade Mao Zedong creatively proposed the revolutionary strategy of developing armed forces in rural areas and encircling the cities from the countryside, together with a complete set of policies and strategies suited to Chinese realities, thus leading forward China's democratic revolution to victory and smoothly bringing China into the historical stage of socialism.

History has proved that Marxism-Leninism must be integrated with the concrete reality of each country in order to remain undefeated. This is the case in the revolutionary struggle to seize political power and also in carrying out national construction after winning victory in the revolution.

Socialism is a young and developing cause, and there are no ready-made and immutable, unfailing formulas. It is particularly necessary to continually carry out exploration in the course of practice to find the road of development best suited to a country's realities. It is necessary to adhere to the basic tenets of Marxism-Leninism, but we cannot rely on mechanical copying of ready-made formulas to get things done. It is necessary and useful to refer to the experiences of other countries, but they cannot be applied blindly and totally. It is in all cases essential to take into full consideration the specific conditions of each country and to proceed from reality. On this point, we have gained successful experience and have also followed a tortuous path and learned lessons.

After the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, our party formulated a whole series of new principles and policies which in the final analysis revived and adhered to the ideological line of seeking truth from facts proposed by Comrade Mao Zedong. In accordance with this ideological line, we have explored the issue of how China should build socialism. The 13th National CPC Congress, which just concluded, reviewed and summed up the successes and experiences since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, and by integrating theory with practice, expounded the extremely important topic of China being in the initial stage of socialism. This is currently China's most important national condition and marks the fundamental basis for deciding policies and formulating the line. Only by having a realistic understanding of the historical stage that China is in can we guard against "leftist" and rightist deviations when making decisions and formulating policy. In marking the 70th anniversary of the October Revolution today, we must precisely go further in carrying forward the revolutionary truth-seeking spirit

created by the October Revolution of integrating Marxism with reality, clearly understand the most important national condition—that China is in the initial stage of socialism—better implement the party's basic line proposed by the 13th Party Congress for the initial stage of socialism, firmly grasp the one core and two basic points set out by this basic line, and steadfastly forge ahead along the road of building socialism with Chinese characteristics.

Li Xiannian May Retire Next February

OW091047 Tokyo KYODO in English 1022 GMT
9 Nov 87

[Text] Tokyo, Nov 9 KYODO—Sun Pinghua, chairman of China-Japan Friendship Association, indicated Monday that China's President Li Xiannian may retire next February.

Sun, in a meeting with Komeito Chairman Junya Yano, also said the Chinese leadership will be thoroughly rejuvenated after two more party congresses are held.

Sun told the Komeito leader that China will press on with its efforts to inject new blood into the leadership, and cited the potential retirements of Li, National People's Congress Standing Committee Chairman Peng Zhen and Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference Chairwoman Deng Yingchao as examples.

"The tenure of office for these three persons will end next February, and I believe that there will be further efforts toward rejuvenation when the National People's Congress comes into session next March," he said.

Sun also indicated that China will also continue to press for a solution of the "Kokaryo" dormitory dispute with Japan.

"The position of China has remained consistent" on the Kokaryo dispute, Sun said.

Sun is scheduled to meet separately with Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita and ruling Liberal Democratic Party Secretary General Shintaro Abe on Tuesday.

He will meet Wednesday with Finance Minister Kiichi Miyazawa.

Withdrawal of Deng, Others From CPCCC Viewed

HK070946 Hong Kong ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE
in Chinese 0156 GMT 7 Nov 87

[Report: "LIAOWANG Discloses Inside Story of Withdrawal of Deng Xiaoping, Li Xiannian, and Chen Yun From CPC Central Committee"]

[Text] Beijing, 7 Nov (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE)—Issue No 45 of the *Liaowang Overseas Edition*, which will soon come off the presses, discloses that more than

a year ago, Deng Xiaoping, Li Xiannian, and Chen Yun, three CPC elders, agreed among themselves that they would withdraw from the CPC Central Committee at the 13th CPC National Congress and give up all of their posts. CPC leaders have been discussing this for more than a year. However, Deng Xiaoping has managed to persuade people at the 13th CPC National Congress to allow these three elders to go into "semiretirement". They will no longer be members of the CPC Central Committee, the Political Bureau, or the Political Bureau Standing Committee, however, they will each hold one post.

This move by Deng Xiaoping has far-reaching significance: To enable the party and state leading organs to maintain vitality and to maintain the continuity and steadiness of the party's policy, the realization of reducing the average age of cadres is the only reliable guarantee. If some old leading members should stay on the Central Committee, there would not be any new blood coming in. Then, new cadres would never emerge through tempering, and one day, the old cadres would become too old and weak to work, and the effects on party and state affairs would be grave. Therefore, leading members of the older generation, including Deng Xiaoping, Li Xiannian, Chen Yun, Peng Zhen, Deng Yinchao, Xu Xiangqian, and Nie Rongzhen, were not to become members of the 13th CPC Central Committee.

According to *Liaowang*, it is understandable that Deng Xiaoping should take up the office of chairman of the Military Commission of the Central Committee only, because in the Army there must be someone who has complete control to be the chairman of the Military Commission of the Central Committee. However, to date, no one can replace Deng Xiaoping in this position.

Liaowang said that Deng Xiaoping enjoys very high prestige within the CPC and among the 1 billion Chinese people, and that China's principles and policies will not change even though he is no longer a leading member of the CPC Central Committee. The reasons are as follows: First of all, the leading members of the Central Committee elected at the 13th CPC Congress are all active advocates of the guidelines, principles, and policies pursued since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC; secondly, while Deng Xiaoping no longer holds a leading post in the CPC Central Committee, his position and influence in the party as well as in the hearts of the people will not change, and the people will continue to regard him as the principal architect of China's reforms, opening up, and socialist modernization. In fact, he will definitely continue to play this role. After retiring from the CPC Central Committee, he will certainly continue to play a role in the revitalization of the Chinese nation.

Paper Analyzes New Central Committee

HK070422 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING
POST SATURDAY REVIEW in English 7 Nov 87 p 1

[Text] The new Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party has been described as a young and vigorous

body with the retirement of more than 90 elderly cadres whose careers dated back to the Long March days.

The first analysis of this claim is now known among China watchers and it appears that this is hardly the case.

To be sure, many younger leaders have taken over the central stage of the party and they come from a generation brought up during the People's Republic. But, on average, they are hardly any younger than those elected to the preceding Central Committee.

In fact, the average age of the 175 members of the 13th Central Committee is 58.5 years, compared to 59.6 years of the 210 12th Central Committee members at the time of their election.

And because some 54 members of the 12th Committee, many of them in their late 40s and early 50s, were elected separately in 1985, it follows that the average age of the current Central Committee members will be more than that for the 12th Committee at the time their term expires.

About one-third of the members are below 55 years of age. This will mean that should the rejuvenation program continue, and should 60 be the maximum age of eligibility to the committee, only some 55 members will be eligible to be elected to the 14th committee.

As one analyst described it, the exercise of the 13th congress was more one of "de-ossification" than "rejuvenation."

The committee is also heavily male-dominated, there being only 10 women members. Provincial leaders form the largest group, numbering 69. Next comes the Central Government group with 48 members. There are 32 military officers, only four fewer than the 210-member 12th committee. Proportionally, the military group is larger than that of the 12th committee.

Members of the party centre working in Beijing total 14, and there are only four from what may be described as the science and technological field. Those who do not fall in any of these categories, such as unionists and those engaged in unification work, number only eight.

However, there is an increase in the number of nationality minority representatives on the party's central body: 16 people have come from the minority races in a 175-member committee compared with 14 in the previous 210-member group.

In terms of percentage, there is no doubt that more provincial leaders have been elected to the Central Committee. Surprisingly, there is also a slightly larger military representation (by a little less than two per cent). On the other hand there is a comparatively corresponding reduction in central party and Government representation.

Other points of interest include:

—Ninety-five 12th Committee members at an average age of 67.8 years were retired.

—One hundred and fourteen 12th Committee members were elected to the 13th Committee, with an average age of 60.4.

—Sixty-one others were newly elected to the current committee, 22 of them being alternate members of the 12th committee, at an average age of 55.9 years.

While all 30 party first secretaries of the provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions (including Hainan which is to become a province late this year) succeeded in being elected to the central body, eight regional government chiefs were unlucky and failed to be counted.

From the Government sides, all five vice-premiers—including Mr Wan Li, 71, and Mr Yao Yilin, who has just turned 70—were elected. Mr Yao succeeded in joining not only the Politburo but also its supreme inner circle of the Standing Committee.

There are 32 ministers in the State Council but only 22 managed to get to the Central Committee. And two of the seven regional military commanders, General Xiang Shouzhi of Nanjiang and General You Taizhong of Guangzhou, also failed to make it to the central body.

The following is a brief computerised preliminary analysis of the 13th Central Committee:

Central C'ttee 12th 13th

Average age at

election time 59.6 58.8

Women 5.7 percent 5.7 percent

Minorities 6.7 percent 6.1 percent

Provincial 36.8 percent 39.4 percent

Government 29.2 percent 27.4 percent

Military 17.2 percent 18.3 percent

Central Party 9.1 percent 8.0 percent

Technology 2.4 percent 2.3

Others 5.3 percent 4.6 percent

Propaganda Department Circular on Congress

OW072259 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 1451 GMT 7 Nov 87

[passages in boldface as published]

[Text] Beijing, 7 Nov (XINHUA)—The Propaganda Department of the CPC Central Committee issued a circular on 3 November calling on propaganda departments of party committees of all localities and departments to, under the leadership of the party committee, display initiative in creatively organizing the study and publicity of documents of the 13th CPC National Congress in the light of reality in each locality or department so as to strive to fulfill the tasks put forth by the congress.

The Propaganda Department of the CPC Central Committee issued the above circular in conjunction with the printing and distribution of "Plan Well the Study and Publicity of the 13th CPC National Congress Documents," a summary of discussions of a conference of directors of the propaganda departments of all provincial, autonomous regional, and municipal party committees held from 9 through 12 October 1987. The purpose of the conference was to discuss the study and publicity of the 13th congress documents. Comrade Hu Qili made an important speech at the conference. The summary of discussions at the conference consists of the following six points:

1. Mobilize the Whole Party and the People Throughout the Country in the Spirit of the 13th CPC National Congress in Continuing To Advance Along the Road of Building Socialism With Chinese Characteristics The theme of the 13th CPC National Congress is to accelerate and deepen the reform. The report made by Comrade Zhao Ziyang on behalf of the 12th Central Committee integrates the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism with the concrete practice of construction and reform in China, incisively expounds and proves that Chinese society is still in the initial stage of socialism, clearly puts forth the party's basic line in the initial stage of socialism, stipulates the party's basic principles for the economic construction, economic and political structural reforms, and party building, and upholds and develops scientific socialism on a series of major questions. It is a programmatic document guiding the comprehensive reform and socialist modernization drive. The conference participants agreed that the central task for propaganda departments of party committees at all levels at the present and for some time to come is to firmly grasp the theme of accelerating and deepening the reform, meticulously organize the study and publicity of the 13th congress documents, conduct extensive and in-depth education on the basic line for the initial stage of socialism, and rally and inspire all party members and the Chinese people of all nationalities to jointly strive for the realization of the tasks set by the 13th CPC National Congress.

2. Organize the Study at Different Levels and in Various Areas in a Selective and Systematic Manner. It is necessary to first of all concentrate efforts on organizing the study by party member-cadres, especially party member-leading cadres above the county level, and party member-cadres engaged in the propaganda, theoretical, press, publication, educational, cultural, and artistic work. The study, which is to start now and continue to the first half of 1988, shall be conducted in diverse forms, such as small group intensive study, study by stages and in groups, and so forth. Every party member-cadre must be given 15 days for studying the documents. The conference stressed that it is necessary to devote full attention to assiduously studying and assimilating the report of the congress. Major documents of the congress should not be replaced nor sidelined by miscellaneous supplementary materials. In order to understand better the essence of the documents, their study should be combined with the study of the recently published "Important Speeches of Comrade Deng Xiaoping" and "Persist in Reform, Opening Up, and Invigoration—Excerpts of Relevant Important Documents since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th Central Committee." Principal leading comrades of all provincial, autonomous regional, and municipal party committees and of all departments and commissions and delegates to the 13th CPC National Congress should personally give lectures on the documents at study sessions. Party schools and cadres' schools should include the study of the 13th congress documents as an important part of the training for cadres.

After reading the documents carefully and thoroughly, party member-cadres should deepen their understanding in light of the actual situation in each locality, department, or unit. It is necessary to understand the essence and conclusion of the documents both in concrete and abstract terms and in practice and theory, and to avoid generalities and rigid repetition of concepts in discussions. In the course of study, it is also necessary to realistically assess the work in each locality or unit, confirm experience that is in line with the party's basic line, and work out measures and methods for implementing the congress guidelines. It is necessary to study the documents intensively in light of the political and economic structural reform measures that have already been introduced or will soon be introduced, of the concrete plans for economic and social development that are already in effect, and of the new phenomena and experiences arising in the course of continuously summing up and implementing the guidelines of the 13th congress. Party member-leading cadres should pay special attention to correctly understanding such political reform measures as the separation of party from government functions, relegation of power to lower levels, and restructuring organizations. They should also exemplify themselves in overcoming bureaucratism and feudalist influence, and assume a firm attitude and take concrete action in improving party style and correcting unhealthy tendencies.

All party members should take part in organized study of the documents. For party members who are college students or postgraduate students, it is necessary to discuss and compare notes with them in order to help them grasp the essence of the documents. For party members who are workers, it is necessary to give lectures on the documents and conduct special forums and dialogue with them. For party members who are peasants, all prefectural and county party committees should work out and implement plans for the peasants to study the documents by stages and in groups this winter and next spring.

As for nonparty-member cadres and ordinary people, including workers, peasants, urban residents, and students at and above the high school level, all units should organize the publicity on the documents in a planned manner, or conduct easy-to-understand lectures through the existing ideological and political educational classes (such as the current event political class, team or group meetings, classes and groups, and regular study sessions.)

In order to promote the study among grass-roots party members and the masses of people, party committees at all levels should organize leading cadres, propaganda cadres, theorists, lecturers, teachers, reporters, and publicists to conduct publicity, forums, and dialogue at the grass-roots level. It is necessary to make unswerving efforts to enable every household and individual to become thoroughly familiar with the theory on the initial stage of socialism and the party's basic line.

3. As Main Channels of Propagating the Guidelines of the 13th Party Congress, Newspapers, Publications, and Radio and Television Stations, Should Give Full Scope to Their Role in Propagation, and in Guiding and Inspiring the People.

4. Theoretical Workers Should Carry Out Thorough Investigations and Studies and Fully Expound and Assess the Guidelines and Major Decision Policies Set Forth in the Documents of the 13th Party Congress.

In the course of studying and propagating the documents, we should continue to change the situation in which theory is divorced from reality and theoretical study lags behind reforms and the actual work in opening to the outside world. Theoretical workers should direct the main part of their energy, wisdom, and talents to serving socialist modernization. In accordance with the series of scientific and theoretical viewpoints mentioned in the 13th Party Congress report and developed by our party over the past several years, propaganda departments, social science departments, party schools, humanities colleges, and departments engaged in policy studies should draw up plans, select topics, and organize special or multidisciplinary joint research so as to thoroughly assess and further develop these viewpoints from various angles. For this purpose, the conference requested that theoretical and propaganda workers be

urged to work in close coordination with the vast number of practical workers to go into the realities of life and earnestly conduct investigations and studies among the masses. Beginning with investigating the actual situation in various counties, cities, and provinces, we should never stop trying to gain a better understanding of the national situation and to correctly understand and explain the party's basic line and the Central Committee's decision policies. During the course of investigation, we should always be ready to discover new situations and new problems so that we can do an even better job in providing scientific forecasts of the situation and conducting policy studies in advance.

Theoretical workers should clearly understand the trend of the time that Marxism must be developed. Based on China's actual situation, they should earnestly study and grasp the basic theories of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, and Comrade Deng Xiaoping's speeches on building a socialist society with Chinese characteristics. With a scientific approach and the spirit to bring forth new ideas, they should study new socialist practices in China and explain the pressing issues in reform, opening to the outside world, and the modernization drive. We should make every effort to achieve a breakthrough with some results in this regard.

Through studying, propagating, and researching the documents of the 13th Party Congress, we should continue to build a stronger contingent of theoretical workers. On the basis of adhering to the party's basic line, we should promote greater unity among theoretical, propaganda, and cultural workers, uphold the "double hundred" principle on a long-term basis, and strive to create an atmosphere of democracy, harmony, and good will among them. We should give full scope to the role played by middle-aged and young theoretical workers who have come to the fore during the course of reform, and actively create conditions for their growth.

5. Study the Trend of International Public Opinion, and Do an Effective Job in Publicizing Abroad the Guidelines of the 13th Party Congress.

6. Place Reform of Propaganda Work and Propaganda Departments on the Agenda, and Effectively Strengthen and Improve Ideological and Political Work. The ideological front is an important front of the party. Departments in charge of propaganda work and public opinion bear great responsibilities in implementing the party line and expediting socialist modernization. They should consider and expedite reform of propaganda work itself against the background of the times that efforts are being made to speed up and deepen reform in all fields. On the basis of earnestly studying the Central Committee's instructions on propaganda work, systematically reviewing past experiences, researching the current situation, and hearing opinions from all sectors, propaganda departments must present their objectives of reform, as well as plans and specific measures. They should work in coordination with relevant departments and proceed to

do a better job in reforming the press, publishing work, distribution, and the literature and art system. They should investigate and study issues concerning cultural and economic policies, and do everything they can to facilitate production of spiritual products and the development of propaganda and cultural work. They should get in touch with the actual situation at the grass roots so as to be accurately aware of the masses' thinking and public opinion, promptly discover the exemplary deeds in various quarters, and then effectively educate the masses with examples the masses have personally experienced and ways acceptable to them.

The deepening of economic reform and the launching of political structural reform in particular have placed even higher demands on ideological and political work, and also created better conditions for them. Under the leadership of party committees, propaganda departments at all levels and the relevant departments should work together so as to effectively improve the party's ideological and political work. Powerful ideological and political work should be employed to ensure the implementation of the concept of one center and two basic points. Any conduct of easing or weakening ideological and political work will slow down the great cause of the four modernizations and obstruct the progress of reform and opening to the outside world. Ideological and political work must be done in such a way that it is imbued with democratic and open spirit; that it will establish and promote the system, avenues, and network for consultative dialogues in society; and that it will enhance communication and mutual understanding between upper and lower departments through exchanges and sincere discussions on an equal footing. Attention should be directed to providing active guidance and patient education, and to popularizing the new, practical experiences of dealing with ideological issues by means of positive education, and not [political] movements. We should let capable political workers and professional cadres in various fields work together so that they can explore a new way to improve ideological and political work. We must earnestly educate party members in light of the guideline that party members must take charge of party affairs and strictly administer the party organizations. We should fully rely on the masses to educate ourselves, giving fuller scope to the role of trade unions, CYL organizations, and women's federations.

Regulations on Public Servants To Be Issued

*OW090744 Beijing XINHUA in English 0717 GMT
9 Nov 87*

[Text] Beijing, November 9 (XINHUA)—China will soon issue regulations concerning the civil service system, establish a new special institution under the State Council to take charge of public servants and set up central and local administration colleges to exclusively train administrative personnel.

The regulations, which have been formulated by relevant communist party and government institutions, will soon

be implemented on a trial basis in some ministries and commissions of the State Council, and provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions before full implementation nationwide.

In his report to the 13th National Congress of the Communist Party of China, General Secretary Zhao Ziyang defined the reform of the personnel system relating to cadres as one of the important tasks in the country's move to reform the political structure. "The emphasis of the current reform of the personnel system relating to cadres is on establishing a civil service system. This means formulating laws and regulations for the scientific management of government personnel who exercise the administrative power of the state and perform official duties."

Public servants are to be classified into two categories: those handling political affairs and those doing professional work. They will all be put under the management of a special committee under the State Council.

Those handling political affairs are those government officials who are either elected at the people's congresses at various levels or appointed by the standing committee of the corresponding people's congresses. Those doing professional work are all government personnel apart from the officials mentioned above.

Public servants engaged in political affairs who are entitled to the power of policy decision and command will only serve for limited terms. Their election, appointment and removal should be strictly conducted in line with the Constitution and laws.

Public servants doing professional work are actual performers of government functions. Explicit legal stipulations will govern their rights, duties and terms of employment. For posts in this category, candidates will have to pass a statutory examination in open competition. Morality, capability and diligence will count in their work assessment. Public servants at leading posts will be demoted or removed if checks on their work prove that they are incompetent. Wages of civil servants will also be decided mainly on their duties and contribution, while seniority, educational background and regional differences will all be considered.

The regulations on public servants began to be formulated in late 1984. So far, there have been 12 revised drafts. In the past three years, the drafting group has held meetings to solicit opinions from scholars, experts and workers, and officials at the central levels. The revised drafts were also issued to ministries, commissions under the State Council and authorities at the provincial level for further deliberation. More than 800 party and government officials, and government personnel from 14 provinces and 26 ministries and commissions participated in the revision last June and July.

Scientific approaches to the civil service systems of foreign countries have been consulted in helping establish China's public service system, experts from the drafting group told *Xinhua*. However, they added, "proceeding from China's conditions is the main principle."

In contrast to the so-called "political neutrality" of public servants in some other countries, China's public servants are required to conscientiously implement the political line of the Chinese Communist Party. They may join the Communist Party or non-Communist parties. And as ordinary citizens, they should also actively involve themselves in the country's political life.

A senior official stated that the full implementation of the civil service system should be coordinated with work in other fields. The work includes readjusting government functions and streamlining government institutions, readjusting power limits in line with the principle of separating the functions of the party and government, creating conditions for government personnel to freely choose their occupations and reforming the present systems of assigning university and college graduates, and demobilised military personnel.

Zhao Report to 13th Party Congress Lauded

OW060201 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
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[Subhead notations provided by XINHUA]

[Text] Beijing, 4 Nov (XINHUA)—Newsletter by *Xinhua* reporters Xu Xinhua and Zou Aiguoc: "Achievements in Practice, Crystal of Wisdom—on the Birth of the Report to the 13th Party Congress"

The report delivered to the 13th Party Congress by Comrade Zhao Ziyang on behalf of the 12th CPC Central Committee has evoked strong repercussions within and without the meeting place, inside and outside the party, and at home and abroad. People are analyzing this report, making comments on this report, and praising this report from different angles.

"This is a report closely integrating the universal truth of Marxism with the concrete practice of China's construction and reform."

"This is a programmatic document for building socialism with Chinese characteristics. It will direct the whole party and the people of the whole country to reach the goal of socialist modernization in an earnest and down-to-earth way."

"This is a report with not only the splendor of ideals, but also a rigorous approach. It deals with concrete matters relating to work, and is a report which shows the CPC's carefully considered judgment, boldness, and determination."

"The most important success of this report is that it solves a theoretical question. The theory of the initial period of socialism will open the way for further reform."

At the closing session of the 13th Party Congress held on 1 November, all delegates participating in the session unanimously approved a resolution to ratify this report and applauded very warmly to show how highly they appraised this report and how they had made up their minds to implement this report.

People all want to know very much how this Marxist document, which is mature and enjoys immense support among party members and people, was born. With this question in mind, we paid a visit to the responsible person of the group which drafted this report. He explained to us in great detail the process of drafting this report.

"This Design Is Good" (subhead)

The manuscript of the report to the 13th Party Congress was deliberated and formed with Comrade Zhao Ziyang taking charge of the whole work.

As early as October 1986, the party Central Committee started to deliberate on the keynote of the 13th Party Congress. The party Central Committee believes that since the "gang of four" was smashed, particularly since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, our ideological line, which seeks truth from facts, has formulated a series of correct policies, which are, on the whole, the general principle and policies for reform and opening to the outside world. Under the guidance of the general principle and general policies, our party has created a new stage of historical development and made historical achievements which attract worldwide attention. The 9 years following the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee is a period during which the economic strength of the country has increased most quickly since the founding of the PRC, and a period during which the people have gained most material benefits. In this period, many ideas suited to the trend of social progress have appeared, foundations have been laid for systems of pioneering significance, and the productive forces have been liberated. The key items on the 13th Party Congress' agenda were how to sum up the practice of reform and opening to the outside world over the past 9 years and how to expound the reform theoretically in order to maintain the long-term stability of the policies of reform and opening to the outside world, to continue these policies, and to do our work faster in these regards. This is why the keynote of the 13th Party Congress could only be reform and opening to the outside world. This is why the 13th Party Congress had to be a congress designed to consolidate and develop the the party's line implemented since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, a congress upholding the four cardinal principles and accelerating the pace of reform and opening to the outside world, and

a congress developing democracy, strengthening unity, and advancing along the road of socialism with Chinese characteristics. In this period, both Comrades Deng Xiaoping and Zhao Ziyang said that the 13th Party Congress would be a very important meeting of the party and that we must do a good job in drafting the report to the congress. The central theme of the report was reform and opening to the outside world, carrying out economic construction as the central task, and adhering to the two basic points of upholding the four cardinal principles and reform and opening to the outside world.

In February of this year, a report drafting group of nine people started its work. On 18 March, Comrade Zhao Ziyang invited some principal responsible comrades of the party Central Committee to a forum to discuss the outline of the report. Those present held: Because the report will have an important influence, it must be well written and we must write clearly about the line according to which we have been building socialism with Chinese characteristics since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee.

On 21 March, Comrade Zhao Ziyang wrote a letter to Comrade Deng Xiaoping about the general plan for drafting the report to the 13th Party Congress. In the letter, Comrade Zhao Ziyang said: "After preliminary consideration, the report will mainly consist of seven parts: 1) Historic changes that have taken place in our country since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, including the period since the 12th Party Congress. 2) The line that has been implemented since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, which is a Marxist line laid down according to the actual conditions of our country. In this part, it will be emphatically pointed out that our country is now in the initial stage of socialism and this is why we cannot adopt principles and policies other than what we have adopted. 3) The strategy for the development of economic construction. 4) The tasks in developing the socialist commodity economy and the orientation for economic structural reform in our country. 5) The task of developing socialist democratic politics and the principles for political structural reform in our country. 6) The task of strengthening and improving party leadership, including the leadership system of the ruling party, democracy within the party, supervision over party leaders, party cadres, and the common practice of the party. 7) The need to avoid leftist and rightist tendencies in theoretical and ideological guidance. In this part, it should be clearly pointed out that the two basic points of the line implemented since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee are upholding the four cardinal principles and persisting in carrying out reform, opening to the outside world, and invigorating the domestic economy. It should also be pointed out that creative theoretical exploration must be made in our new practice."

The letter further emphasized that the entire report would be based on the theory on initial stage of socialism because the theory would make it possible to clarify the

principal question concerning the necessity of avoiding both leftist and rightist tendencies and to clarify the nature and basis of our reform. The clarification would be conducive to unifying the thinking inside and outside the party and promoting the understanding of the long-term stability of our policy abroad.

On 25 March, Comrade Deng Xiaoping, after reading Comrade Zhao Ziyang's letter, commented on it: "This design is good."

Thereafter, the report drafting group began the concrete work with this idea as its guideline.

Crystallize the Wisdom of All at the Center (subhead)

The process of drafting the report is one that is imbued with democratic spirit and that pools correct views based on democratic discussion. As pointed out in the resolution of the congress, the report crystallizes the collective wisdom of the party and the people.

In May of this year the report drafting group completed the first draft on schedule. After it was printed, Comrade Zhao Ziyang once again invited some of the central leading comrades to discuss the draft. In accordance with the revisions suggested by the central leading comrades, the report drafting group produced the second draft in June and then the third draft in July. Each time a new draft was produced a discussion, presided over by Comrade Zhao Ziyang, was held.

In July, the central Secretariat called a meeting at Beidaihe to hold a serious discussion of the third draft of the report. The members of the Political Bureau and Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee who attended the meeting suggested many important revisions to the draft and decided that, after the draft was revised by the report drafting group on the basis of these suggestions, it be circulated within the party to solicit opinions as the opinion-seeking draft.

In August, a copy of the opinion-seeking draft in the form of a book was distributed to about 5,000 comrades in the party. They were newly elected delegates to the 13th CPC National Congress; members and alternate members of the 12th CPC Central Committee; members of the Central Advisory Commission and Central Discipline Inspection Commission; members of the standing committees of the party committees of various provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities; members of the standing committees of the party committees of various military regions of the PLA; responsible persons of the various arms and services and general departments of the PLA; and members of the party groups of the various departments and committees of the organs directly under the CPC Central Committee and the state organs. In addition, some local economists, political science experts, noted people, and responsible comrades of some prefectures and counties were also invited to take part in the discussions held in various localities.

At the same time, comrades of the report drafting group also held a forum in Beijing attended by more than 100 comrades. They included responsible persons of the CPC Central Committee and state organs; social scientists and natural scientists; responsible persons of propaganda departments; and comrades from some of the provinces, municipalities, large enterprises, and special economic zones. In four different panels, they discussed the draft for an entire week.

Moreover, the CPC Central Committee also invited responsible persons of the various democratic parties and concerned mass organizations and some of the nonparty patriotic and democratic people, intellectuals who are not CPC members, and people in religious circles of the various nationalities to a forum to solicit their opinions about the draft.

In the discussions everyone, whether among the 5,000 or the 100 people, whether a comrade within the party or a friend outside the party, spoke his own mind freely and offered many suggestions and valuable ideas for revision. As many as 1,000 ideas were offered at the forum held by the report drafting group attended by over 100 people.

After the solicited ideas were received by the various localities and departments, nearly every unit or department pooled these ideas with the ideas and proposals offered by comrades attending the various discussions and produced a revised draft which was submitted to the central authorities for reference when making revisions. In a period of less than 1 month, the General Office of the CPC Central Committee received more than 100 such revised drafts. It also received huge piles of written proposals and letters of opinion from comrades both inside and outside the party.

In early September, Comrade Zhao Ziyang presided over a meeting of the central Secretariat at Zhongnanhai's Qinzheng Hall to hear a report by the report drafting group on the discussions held in various localities. In the report, the drafting group listed more than 10 points concerning the whole situation and principles which were raised by everyone. These included how to expound and prove the correctness of the theory of initial stage of socialism, the principal contradictions during the initial stage of socialism, the starting time of the initial stage of socialism, the relationship between opposition to ossified thinking and opposition to bourgeois liberalization, and the need to carry out this struggle throughout the entire initial stage of socialism.

Comrades of the Political Bureau and Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee who attended the meeting studied these points one by one to decide which proposed revisions should be adopted and which should not.

On 30 September, the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee held a plenary meeting to discuss the fifth draft produced after revisions were made by taking

the ideas offered by various quarters into consideration. The comrades of the Political Bureau, after making several specific revision proposals, decided to adopt the draft in principle and submit a further revised version to the 7th Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee for its deliberation.

In mid-October, members and alternate members of the CPC Central Committee arrived in Beijing to take part in the 7th Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee. When they saw the sixth draft of the report, they unanimously praised it: The report has been revised well. Most of our opinions have been incorporated into this version.

In accordance with the opinions expressed by members in their panel discussions at the 7th Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee, the comrades of the drafting group worked hard for a day and night and made further revisions on the report. Major and minor revisions were made in more than 150 places in the draft report which had more than 30,000 characters.

At the 13th CPC National Congress, the draft report seen by the delegates was already the seventh version. While praising the report, the delegates expressed some additional opinions for revision. After revision, the delegates satisfactorily adopted the report.

Practice—the Cradle of Theory (subhead)

Practice—knowledge—again practice—and again knowledge is the theory of knowledge of Marxism. Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, our party has been on the course of gaining knowledge of socialism again. Therefore, the fundamental reason that our party can develop a series of scientific theories and viewpoints in the fields of philosophy, political economy, and scientific socialism is because of the fact that our party has made successful practice since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee.

Without the 9 years' practice since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, we would not have today's correct thesis on being in the initial stage of socialism. Almost all those who took part in discussing the draft report have this conviction.

After seizing political power, the Communist Party of China, with Marxism-Leninism as its guiding thought, has gone through a course of 38 years and gradually deepened its knowledge of socialism after gaining positive and negative experiences. We can say that today's knowledge is even more in accord with the national situation in China.

The thesis that our country is in the initial stage of socialism has been mentioned three times in the party's documents since the convocation of the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee.

The "Resolution on Certain Questions in the History of Our Party Since the Founding of the People's Republic of China" adopted by the 6th Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee on 27 June 1981 pointed out: "Although our socialist system is still in its early phase of development, China has undoubtedly established a socialist system and entered the state of socialist society. Any view denying this basic fact is wrong."

The early phase of the development of socialism was mentioned at that time in view of the emergence of some ideas which negated socialism. Although the resolution put forward the judgment that our socialist system is still in its early phase of development, it stressed that China has entered socialism.

The report to the 12th CPC National Congress adopted on 1 September 1982 pointed out: "As our socialist society is still in its initial stage, it is not yet highly developed materially. However, the establishment of the socialist system makes it possible for us to build a high level of socialist spiritual civilization while striving for a high level of material civilization, just as the development of a modern economy to a certain level and the appearance of the most advanced class of our time, the working class, and its vanguard, the Communist Party, make it possible to succeed in socialist revolution."

The initial stage was mentioned at that time in the light of the situation that, in the course of building material and spiritual civilization, some people argued that we could not promote spiritual civilization without a developed material civilization. The report stressed that we could build spiritual civilization in the initial stage of socialism.

On 28 September 1986, the 6th Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee pointed out in its "Resolution on the Guiding Principles for Developing Socialist Spiritual Civilization": "Our nation is in the initial stage of socialism." It also pointed out: "In our effort to achieve ethical progress, we should proceed from reality and encourage the advanced elements while never neglecting the majority; we should spread education in ethics as widely as possible and try to raise the general standard."

At that time, this passage was aimed at achieving ethical progress. Right now, we are still in the initial stage of socialism. We must proceed from reality in achieving ethical progress. We should not impose excessive demands.

All three expositions mentioned here were put forward in dealing with different issues at that time. No further elucidation was made in an overall manner. This time the report to the 13th CPC National Congress has regarded our correct understanding that China is now in

the initial stage of socialism as the primary prerequisite in building socialism with Chinese characteristics and as the basis for our party to formulate all principles and policies.

The report has scientifically expounded our tasks, line, strategies, and principles during that period by using the ideological line of seeking truth from facts initiated by Comrade Mao Zedong to review China's history, assess the current situation, analyze the relations between the productive forces and production as well as the superstructure, compare China with its international environment and make a penetrating analysis of the initial stage of socialism. It is the continuation, enrichment, and development of the line which has been in force since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the sublimation of the experience of hundreds of millions of people in carrying out social practice, and the crystallization of collective wisdom of the party Central Committee. In this respect, Comrade Deng Xiaoping has made significant contributions. The report runs through the series of concepts and views in building socialism with Chinese characteristics which have been summarized by Comrade Deng Xiaoping. These concepts and views have theoretically become the outline for building socialism with Chinese characteristics and preliminarily answered the basic questions with regard to the stage, tasks, motives, conditions, layout, and international environment in carrying out China's socialist construction, and mapped out our path for advance with a scientific approach.

The report to the 13th CPC National Congress is a major article and a good article on how the party should lead the people in the whole country to carry out their practice for socialism. How to put this report back to practice, help it become the conscious action of all the people in the country, and continuously enrich and develop it in the course of carrying out practice is a new important task for the whole party. It is our belief that the Communist Party of China which is now vigorously undergoing reforms, boldly making innovations, and paying full attention to actual results will definitely be able to write new and even better articles and score even greater achievements in building socialism with Chinese characteristics.

Armed Forces Urged To Implement CPC Guidelines

Leaders Attend Forum

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[By reporter Gai Yumin]

[Text] Beijing, 5 Nov (XINHUA)—It is necessary to thoroughly study and implement the guidelines of the 13th Party Congress, to further improve the party style in the Armed Forces, and, with a fine party style and strict party discipline, to ensure the implementation of

these guidelines in the Armed Forces. This was a subject under thorough discussion by a forum of the Discipline Inspection Commission of the Central Military Commission, which ended today.

The forum opened on 4 November. Permanent Vice Chairman Yang Shangkun and other leading comrades of the Central Military Commission—Yu Qiuli, Yang Dezhi, Zhang Aiping, and Hong Xuezhai—met with the representatives attending the forum. Secretary Guo Linxiang and Deputy Secretary Zhang Boxiang of the Discipline Inspection Commission of the Central Military Commission addressed the forum.

The forum held: Since the beginning of this year, party committees and discipline inspection commissions at various levels in the Armed Forces have conscientiously implemented the relevant instructions of the party Central Committee, the Central Military Commission, and the Central Discipline Inspection Commission; continuously consolidated and developed the achievements made in rectifying the party style; and made unremitting efforts to improve the party style. They have done a lot of work and achieved tangible results in upholding the four cardinal principles, maintaining the political discipline of the party, investigating and handling major or serious cases, correcting unhealthy trends, strengthening supervision over the enforcement of discipline within the party, and improving the party style in basic units. The party style in the Armed Forces has been further improved on the basis of the achievements made in this regard last year.

The forum pointed out: The new documents of the 13th Party Congress constitute a new development of and a new contribution to Marxism. They are programmatic documents for building socialism with Chinese characteristics and contain the guiding ideology for us to do all our work well. The members of discipline inspection commissions and discipline-inspection cadres at all levels in the Armed Forces should profoundly study the documents of the 13th Party Congress, grasp their essence, and guide discipline inspection in the Armed Forces with the guidelines of the 13th Party Congress. The work of discipline inspection in the Armed Forces must be done according to the guidelines of the 13th Party Congress in the last 2 months of this year and next year in order to ensure the implementation in the Armed Forces of the party's basic line for the initial stage of socialism and the smooth carrying out of the Central Military Commission's policy decision on the reform of the Armed Forces. Discipline inspection commissions at various levels should adapt themselves to the new situation, bring their functions into full play, and concentrate their efforts on improving the party style and enforcing party discipline; they should concentrate their efforts on solving such problems as some leading cadres abusing their powers to seek personal gain and serious bureaucratic practices; and they should also concentrate their efforts on waging a resolute struggle against negative and corrupt phenomena in the party. It is necessary

to educate party members to strengthen their party spirit, to improve their party style, and to observe party discipline. Party members should improve their political and ideological qualities and be able to stand the tests of reform and opening to the outside world. It is necessary to run the party and enforce party discipline strictly. Continuous efforts should be made to strengthen supervision over the enforcement of discipline within the party and to improve the party style in basic units in order to make ever greater achievements in the rectification of party style throughout the Armed Forces.

Circular on Guidelines Issued

OW072211 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
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[Text] Beijing, 7 Nov (XINHUA)—The PLA General Political Department has issued a circular to all army units calling for diligent study and publicizing of the guidelines of the 13th CPC National Congress.

The circular says: Studying and publicizing the guidelines of the 13th CPC National Congress are of great importance for achieving unity in the thinking of the whole party, the whole PLA, and the people throughout the country, and for accelerating the pace of reform, promoting the socialist modernization, and successfully carrying out the reform and construction in the Army.

The circular says: To earnestly transmit, study, and implement the guidelines of the 13th congress is the central task of the whole Army at present and will be for some time to come, and is a task to which party committees and their political organs at all levels must pay keen attention. It is necessary to teach all party members, commanders, and fighters in the Army to fully understand the great historical position and significance of the 13th congress, comprehend and grasp its basic guidelines, and unify the thinking and understanding of all on the basis of the congress' guidelines. It is also necessary to mobilize all army commanders and fighters to further heighten their spirit and to strive, under the leadership of the party Central Committee, to build socialism with Chinese characteristics and to build a modern and regular revolutionary army with one heart and one mind in an arduous, pioneering, and innovative spirit.

Outlining the time and specific measures for transmitting and studying the guidelines, the circular points out: The study should be conducted at all levels, and different requirements should be set for various categories of personnel focused on leading cadres at and above the regimental level. In order to understand the congress' documents better, it is necessary to combine the study of the congress' guidelines with the study of Comrade Deng Xiaoping's "Build Socialism With Chinese Characteristics", the recently published "Important Speeches of Comrade Deng Xiaoping", and "Persist in Reform,

Opening Up, and Invigoration—Excerpts of Relevant Important Documents Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee."

The circular emphasizes that the study must be conducted in a realistic, guided, and effective manner. It is necessary to study Comrade Zhao Ziyang's report from beginning to end, and comprehend and digest it sentence-by-sentence, paragraph-by-paragraph. It is also necessary to concentrate the study on paragraphs that are closely related to the reality in the Army. The study must proceed in an orderly manner and from the easy to the difficult, not at an unduly fast speed. It is necessary to guard against formalism and against discussion in generalities without touching on the essence of the documents. Time spent on supplementary reading materials should be minimized in order to produce optimal results from the study.

The General Political Department's circular urges party committees and their political organs at all levels throughout the Army to organically combine the transmitting and study of the congress' guidelines with their implementation. It is necessary to, in accordance with the requirements set by the 13th CPC National Congress, emancipate the mind and seek truth from facts in studying and formulating practical measures for implementation of the guidelines in the Army. All party committees and their political organs in the Army should play an exemplary role in continuously raising their ideological awareness, improving work style, strengthening the ideological and political work, and overcoming bureaucratism so as to do a still better job in the work in all fields.

PLA Congress Delegates on Defense Education

HK061520 Beijing JIEFANGJUN BAO in Chinese
31 Oct 87 p 1

[Article by reporter Jiang Yonghong (3068 3057 4767): "Step Up National Defense Education, Raise the National Defense Concept of the Whole People—Minutes of Discussions by PLA Delegates to the 13th Party Congress"]

[Text] Comrade Zhao Ziyang, in his report to the 13th National Party Congress, pointed out that national defense education should be strengthened to enhance the people's concept of national defense.

The PLA delegates attending the 13th National Party Congress held heated discussions on the problem of enhancing the concept of national defense.

To make the country rich and the Army strong can be described as the traditional policy in the history of China. Delegate Xie Guoliang said: Legalists of the earlier Qin Dynasty advocated "a farming campaign." Prince Qi Wei asked Sun Bin about the art of making the Army strong. Sun Bin held the view that to make the country prosperous is an urgent requirement in order to

make the Army strong. Reformists of the Spring and Autumn Period and the Warring States Period, such as Shang Yang, who made Qin prosperous, Wu Qi, who made Chu prosperous, and Sun Bin, who made Qi prosperous, all advocated the road of making the country rich and the Army strong. None of the statesmen who counted throughout the ages in China, such as Qin Shi Huang, the first emperor of the Qin, Emperor Wu of the Han, Emperor Tai Zong of the Tang, and Emperor Tai Zu of the Song, failed to follow the policy of making the country rich and the Army strong.

He said that such is the case with China. The same is true of foreign countries. When Napoleon was in his heyday, one of the important reasons was that the bourgeois revolution had promoted the development of productivity with reform in the military field. The British Empire once boasted of being "a country on which the sun never sets," because of the industrial revolution heralding a new period in the world....

After a review of history at home and abroad, delegate Xie Guoliang said: To make the Army strong, nothing is more important than making the country rich. War is not just a trial of strength between armies: It is, more importantly, a measure of comprehensive national resources. Therefore, the policy decision from the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee calling for the energetic development of productivity with economic construction as the focus is exceptionally correct.

Engels once made a well-known remark: The Army and the Navy cannot place greater reliance on industry. Many delegates held the view that a powerful Army calls for its being equipped, with the benefit of a dynamic industry and scientific and technological results. In light of experiences in the development of New China's Naval and Air Forces, some delegates from the Navy and the Air Force pointed out: Only when the country is rich can we really become powerful. It is wishful thinking, divorced from reality, if we wish to build a modern Army in a poverty-ridden country.

Delegate Wang Chengbin said: Peace and development have become the main trend in today's world. Undoubtedly, we should grasp the opportunity of a peaceful time to concentrate on the development of productivity. But how has peace come about? It was not offered on a silver platter. Nor is it a gift from one or two superpowers. Instead, it is the result of a balance of forces. The appearance of such deadly weapons as nuclear arms, which kill on a large scale, once aroused the protests of the whole world. People never expected that the development of nuclear weapons to a certain degree would prove an obstacle to the outbreak of a major war. To seek the destruction of others also means the risk of self-destruction. When China exploded its first atomic bomb, it was declared that our development of nuclear weapons was to break the nuclear monopoly and ultimately to eliminate nuclear weapons.

Delegate Qian Shugen said: Some people do not understand how the peace that now prevails has come about. It is held that in times of peace, Army building is not that important. Their concept of national defense has weakened. Now, everyone is saying: Only if the country is rich can the Army be strong. This is right. But it also follows that if the Army is weak the country has its security threatened. Without a military force strong enough for self-defense, a country cannot carry out economic construction in a peaceful and stable manner. Even a country with a strong economy also needs to enhance its military strength. Only in this way can it become a really powerful country.

The delegates pointed out that China has a long coastline and border defense line. Due to the corruption and incompetence of the Qing Dynasty rulers, the country was gripped by poverty and the Army was weak. Several times China had territory sliced off. One unequal treaty after another gave away rights, humiliated the state, and put China at the mercy of others. Only after the birth of New China did China really assert its sovereignty. But all of our border areas and coastal frontiers are not in a peaceful state. Many delegates suggested that the strengthening of national defense education should start with students. Such education must permeate courses in geography, history, languages, politics, and so forth.

What is the concept of national defense? In many discussions, many delegates opined that the concept of national defense is, in the final analysis, a national spirit and a spirit of holding one's own and trying to excel among various nations of the world. Such a spirit is a rallying force, not only in consolidating national defense but in building up the motherland.

Delegate Zhang Changshun said: Through the conduct of national defense education Guanghan County, Sichuan Province, not only did a good job of recruitment and militia work, but also brought about prosperity through militiamen leading the way, thus stimulating economic development. Output value for this year reached 1 billion yuan. In this respect, many local cadres had a deeper understanding than Army cadres. Secretary of Chengdu City CPC Committee Wu Xihai, Secretary of Leshan City CPC Committee Yang Jiaquan, and other comrades said: Without agriculture, there would be no stability. Without industry, there would be no prosperity. Without trade, there would be no scene of bustling activity. One more thing that may be said is that without troops, there would be no security. The academic articles they wrote were awarded prizes in the Chengdu Military Region.

Many delegates said that the introduction of military training courses in colleges and middle schools is especially welcome locally. The concept of national defense has also been strengthened. The sense of discipline has taken a turn for the better. The spirit of struggle is more noticeable.

Delegate Dong Zhanlin said: At present the problem of a weakened concept of national defense among some people, especially youth, is noteworthy. If no national defense education is carried out and things are allowed to take their own course, the building of the Army will suffer. So will the national construction effort.

The delegates suggested that in upholding the spirit of the 13th National Party Congress, the state should still use legislative means to stimulate and ensure the concept of national defense taking root among all the people. A delegate said: At the time the Olympics were held in the United States and at the time of the 200th anniversary of the Statue of Liberty, the sea of stars and stripes everywhere and the reverberant sound of the national anthem, "Stars and Stripes Forever," [as published] left one with the memory of an unforgettable scene. The development of our proper national spirit, the overcoming of our national weaknesses and the conduct of national defense education among all the people—this is the way out. If every party member and every person has a firm concept of national defense, contributing toward the revitalization of China as one, then many things can be handled much more easily.

PLA Delegates Discuss National Defense

HK060347 Beijing JIEFANGJUN BAO in Chinese
1 Nov 87 p 1

[Article by reporter Jiang Yonghong (3068 3057 4767): "Building Modern National Defenses With Chinese Characteristics—Roundup of Discussions by PLA Delegates to the 13th Party Congress"]

[Text] The 13th National Party Congress urged people to strive for the acceleration and deepening of the reform with its remarkably lucid and lively melody. While covering the congress this reporter deeply felt that reform was the theme most talked about and given the most thought by the delegates. The topic of the PLA delegates' discussions was naturally inseparable from reform and the modernization of national defenses. In the quiet of the night, many delegates were discussing ideas on the reform of the Army. Some delegates wrote swiftly, spelling out the reform blueprints they had formulated.

An Unprecedented Challenge and the Chance of a Life Time [subhead]

"The current international situation is conducive to our socialist modernization." This conclusion in the report of the 13th National Party Congress provides a basis on which to formulate our strategic decisions. This was the shared view of the delegates. At a time of relative peace and relative stability in the world, we should naturally seize this fine opportunity to carry out modernization. As far as our Army is concerned, we must grasp every chance of introducing a strategic shift as a guiding thought.

In times of peace, the main form of military competition is weaponry and equipment and the pace of the development of military thinking. Xie Guoliang, Liu Lunxian, and other delegates pointed out: Despite the absence of a major war in the world today, given the influence of the new technical revolution and developed countries' leading the way in applying high technology to the military field, military competition has extended from territory and territorial sea to air space. With the implementation of various space development plans represented by the U.S. "Star Wars" program, it is not difficult to imagine that in the not too distant future, there will be "celestial troops" with space as their battlefield.

From this angle, the new technical revolution has posed an unprecedented challenge to our country and our Army. Some delegates of the No 2 Artillery Unit of the Nanjing Military Region said: In the face of this challenge, an army with numerical superiority but poor quality no longer suffices as a deterrent force. In the past, under the guidance of the idea of "fighting early, fighting vigorously, and fighting a nuclear war," we long maintained a standing army with a colossal number of people. Limited funds for national defense were mostly spent on maintaining this army and on overlapping construction at a low level. At this point, Wang Chengbin and other delegates could not help sighing. In the contemporary history of China, when Britain was promoting the industrial revolution, China's Ming Dynasty also had the beginnings of capitalist industry and commerce. Due to an internal dispute among the rulers and the imposition of a ban on marine trade, the buds of a national industry were suppressed. A good chance to make the country rich and the Army powerful was thus missed. Now, history has again given us a chance for development. We have no other choice but to accelerate and deepen the reform in trying to catch up, with sights set on the advanced world level. China can no longer take the losses suffered through lost opportunities.

Great Achievements Scored in the Reform of the Army [subhead]

Touching on the reform of the Army, some people considered that the Army is not like the localities. Several delegates from the Beijing Military Region and the General Political Department reviewed the achievements in the reform of the Army since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee: Streamlined administration has basically been achieved, and the system and the establishment have gradually been perfected. Great progress has been achieved in the reform of education and training programs. The relationship between political work and other work has been straightened out. A cadre system has been set up and is being gradually perfected. In keeping with the "four modernizations" guideline, the building of the ranks of cadres has been strengthened. An activity to train personnel skilled in both the military and civilian fields and

carry out joint construction by military men and civilians has begun. Logistics work has been subjected to reform and strengthened. National defense science and technology and national defense industries have shown new development.

Yang Guoliang, Zhang Ming, and other delegates unanimously held that the army reform has been marked with tremendous achievements and that it is inseparable from the introduction of a strategic shift as a guiding thought. To accelerate and deepen the reform, we must properly and thoroughly study the report of the 13th National Party Congress and further put the strategic shift as a guiding thought on a firm basis.

Building Modern National Defenses With Chinese Characteristics Is an Important Theme Confronting Us [sub-head]

Comrade Zhao Ziyang's report clearly pointed out: In building socialism, China cannot borrow wholesale from books or borrow everything in its entirety from foreign countries. It must proceed from national conditions and integrate fundamental Marxist principles with Chinese practice, carving out in practice a socialist road with Chinese characteristics.

This is the case with the reform of the country. The same is true of the reform of the Army. Delegate Qian Xuesen said to this reporter: What should the modernization and standardization of the Chinese Army be like? This must be properly studied. It cannot be said that modernization and standardization must be based on the U.S. and Soviet patterns. By completely borrowing everything from them, we cannot succeed. Why? We are poor. Japan's national defense spending, despite being a mere 1 percent or so, exceeds ours in absolute value. In addition, our scientific and technical levels, though okay in certain respects, are generally far behind those of advanced countries.

Many delegates shared Qian Xuesen's feelings. They considered that in line with the theory of socialism being in its initial stage, a proper study of what modernization and standardization with Chinese features are like is an important issue confronting us. Fang Zuqi, Guo Xizhang, and other delegates said that as far as this problem is concerned, we must avoid two trends: one is to project something backward as being peculiar to Chinese features; another is to show rashness and be impatient to change everything that is different from developed countries. The report of the 13th National Party Congress put forth the great task of promoting the modernization of national defenses with Chinese characteristics. But what are modern national defenses with Chinese characteristics like? How should we build modern national defenses with Chinese characteristics? Many problems remain to be verified and researched and await our answers and creation. Delegate Sun Bailin said: As a software science

worker of a military operations research institute, it is up to me to work hard and provide the upper levels with our research results as reference in making policy decisions.

Yes! Delegate Sun Beilin was thinking things out. All the delegates were pondering things. There are many many problems to be solved. But the report of the 13th National Party Congress has clearly pointed out the direction. It is up to us to carve out the road of reform.

Central Committee Official on Zhao Report

*OW080100 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 1243 GMT 6 Nov 87*

[By reporter He Ping]

[Text] Beijing, 6 Nov (XINHUA)—This morning, the Propaganda Department of the CPC Central Committee sponsored a report meeting at the auditorium of the CPPCC National Committee to provide guidance for studying documents issued by the 13th Party Congress.

At today's session, over 1,400 leading cadres of Central Committee organs, state organs, PLA headquarters, all PLA services and branches, and Beijing heard a report given by Yuan Mu, deputy secretary general of Financial and Economic Leading Group of the CPC Central Committee, on the basic spirit of Zhao Ziyang's report and the historical role of the 13th Party Congress.

Yuan Mu said: Zhao Ziyang's report has extended, enriched, and developed the line followed since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, and it crystalizes the collective wisdom of leaders, the party, and the people. The report's most conspicuous ideological, political, and theoretical contribution lies in the fact that it has profoundly and scientifically analyzed China's basic situation from the basic Marxist standpoint and with basic Marxist viewpoints and methods, pointing out that China is still in the initial stage of socialism. This analysis is the basic point from which we start to solve China's problems. It will ensure the protracted nature and continuity of the lines, principles, and policies adopted since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, and it will enable us to face the world and the future more soberly and in a more practical manner.

Yuan Mu said: Generally speaking, under the banner of building a socialist society with Chinese characteristics, and around the core of one center and two basic points, in his report Zhao Ziyang has fully elaborated the party's historical missions at the present stage, based on the theory that China is now in the initial stage of socialism. While studying this report, we must make an effort to understand and adhere to the party's basic line—especially the essence of one center and two basic points—uphold the basic requirement of expediting and deepening reform, consider this requirement guidance for our work, and enrich and develop this basic line while doing our work.

Today's meeting was chaired by Wang Renzhi, head of the Propaganda Department of the CPC Central Committee.

The meeting will have other sessions. On 7, 9, and 10 November, Gong Yuzhi, deputy director of the Party Literature Research Center of the CPC Central Committee; Gui Shiyong [2710 0013 6978], deputy editor in chief of *Renmin Ribao*; and He Guanghui, vice minister in charge of the State Commission for Restructuring the Economic System, will respectively give reports entitled "On the Initial Stage of Socialism in China," "Expedite Economic Construction in the Course of Reform and Opening to the Outside World," and "On Restructuring the Political System and Party Building."

Taiwan-Origin Delegates Discuss Congress
OW080302 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 1601 GMT 3 Nov 87

[Text] Beijing, 3 Nov (XINHUA)—Delegates of Taiwan origin to the 13th CPC National Congress attended a forum with some people of Taiwan origin residing in Beijing on the morning of 2 November. Freely airing their impressions about the congress, the delegates pledged to implement its guidelines and accelerate China's modernization drive so as to facilitate the realization of the idea of "one country, two systems."

Lin Liyun, president of the All-China Federation of Taiwan Compatriots, who was a delegate to the 13th CPC National Congress, said: The theory on the initial stage of socialism expounded by Zhao Ziyang in his report is based on the line of seeking truth from facts pursued by the party since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, and it is a product of integrating the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism with the reality in China. It is not only of theoretical significance for guiding China's modernization drive, but also a contribution to Marxism-Leninism. Liang Taiping, a delegate to the 13th CPC National Congress and senior engineer of the Shanghai Radio Plant, who received the "1 May" Labor Award, said: The congress has enabled us to further understand the situation in China. It will certainly promote the motherland's modernization drive and have a far-reaching influence on the realization of the idea of "one country, two systems." Although the delegation from Taiwan, consisting of only 8 members, was the smallest in number, it had the highest percentage of party members it represented, i.e. a total of 1,883 party members of Taiwan origin. This fully explains the kind concern and attention the party has for Taiwan compatriots.

On the peaceful reunification of the motherland, delegate Li Chen, who is a professor at Jinan University, said: The Taiwan authorities have decided to allow ordinary people from Taiwan to visit relatives on the mainland. This is a small opening, but is better than closing the door totally. However, the Taiwan authorities are still insisting on the "three don'ts," and the task to

achieve China's peaceful reunification remains arduous. In my opinion, in order to accomplish the peaceful reunification, it is necessary to, first, accelerate the pace of modernization in accordance with the guidelines of the 13th CPC National Congress and, second, to strengthen the patriotic united forces by stressing the role of Taiwan compatriots. Visiting relatives and sight-seeing should be reciprocal. Taiwan compatriots residing on the mainland should be allowed to return to Taiwan to visit relatives.

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Delegates of Taiwan Origin on Reunification
*OW031248 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 0119 GMT 30 Oct 87*

[By reporter Ge Daxing]

[Excerpts] Beijing, 30 Oct (XINHUA)—Lin Liyun, president of the All-China Federation of Taiwan Compatriots, and seven other CPC members of Taiwan origin have a common desire at the 13th CPC National Congress: to proceed from the reality of the initial stage of socialism to build well the common homeland of the Chinese nation and realize the great cause of reunification of the motherland on the basis of the concept of "one country, two systems."

The delegation comprising these eight delegates is representing the more than 1,800 party members of Taiwan origin at the ongoing historic congress. Zeng Zhonglang, secretary general of the Hubei Provincial CPPCC Committee and president of the Hubei Provincial Federation of Taiwan Compatriots, has sent a huge pile of first-day covers commemorating the convocation of the congress, which he bought at the Great Hall of the People, to his relatives, friends and other Taiwan compatriots to share the happiness with them. He holds that, by summing up both positive and negative experiences since the founding of New China in the manner of seeking truth from facts, this congress has clearly indicated in a down-to-earth way the guiding principle and development strategy for China's current economic construction and set forth the tasks of restructuring the economic system and political system. It is doubtless a joyful event for the country and the nation.

Delegate Zhang Kehui, director of the United Front Work Department of the Fujian Provincial CPC Committee, had solicited ideas from Taiwan compatriots on the mainland before the opening of the congress. He was deeply touched by their earnest wish to have a reunion with their relatives on the island of Taiwan. He said that in these few years we have frankly admitted our past mistakes and current difficulties. Many Taiwan compatriots who have taken an indirect route to return for a visit with relatives feel the situation on the mainland is better than they first thought. (passage omitted)

The opinions of these delegates can be generally summed up in the following two points. To extensively propagate among all Taiwan compatriots at home and abroad the concept of "one country, two systems" and the guidelines of the current congress in order for the party's correct line, principles and policies to strike root in their hearts; and to step up economic construction in the course of reform and opening to the outside world and

continue to create a favorable political environment and material conditions for the peaceful reunification of the motherland. The delegates said: We are watching the changes taking place in the direction of Taiwan with great interest and we are opening wide our arms to welcome the compatriots from Taiwan to visit their relatives on the mainland. We welcome all Taiwan compatriots to contribute their share in realizing the great reinvigoration of the Chinese nation.

Zhi Gong Dang Holds Forum on Zhao Report
*OW080622 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 0824 GMT 5 Nov 87*

[Text] Beijing, 5 Nov (XINHUA)—Huang Dingchen, chairman of the Central Committee of the China Zhi Gong Dang, pointed out: In implementing the guidelines laid down by the 13th CPC National Congress, various democratic parties must educate their members on the "central task and two essential points", on the need to cooperate and work with the Communist Party, and strengthen themselves ideologically and organizationally. On the one hand, they must learn how to help their members whip up their enthusiasm in the course of carrying out reform and construction, while on the other hand, they must bring into full play their active role in carrying out national construction and various political activities.

The Central Committee of the China Zhi Gong Dang recently sponsored a forum to discuss Zhao Ziyang's report to the 13th CPC National Congress. Attending the forum were members of the Zhi Gong Dang Central Committee who are now in Beijing and people in the fields of education, science and technology, and literature and art, totaling more than 40 persons. Huang Dingchen delivered a speech at the forum. He said: Zhao Ziyang's report has two distinct features. First, it seeks truth from facts. It not only reaffirms the achievements, but also points out the existing problems and contradictions. It has made a penetrating and thorough analysis. Second, it has formulated the guidelines and stressed the need in carrying out reform. It also points out that without the reform, there is no way out. He also expressed his views on CPC's practice of being strict with its members and on how various democratic parties should implement the guidelines laid down by the 13th CPC National Congress and strengthen themselves organizationally.

Lu Rongshu, vice chairman of the Central Committee of the China Zhi Gong Dang also delivered a speech at the forum. He said: The exposition in Zhao Ziyang's report that China is still in the initial stage of socialism is very convincing. It tallies with the state of affairs in China. He pointed out: To formulate the line and policies on the basis of our state of affairs is a good example for integrating Marxism with the actual conditions in China.

Those attending the forum also expressed their views on the need to attach importance to education, to knowledge, to science and technology, and to the law of value.

Democratic Parties Study Congress Documents

*OW080212 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 1258 GMT 5 Nov 87*

[Excerpts] Beijing, 5 Nov (XINHUA)—Leading members of the Revolutionary Committee of the Chinese Kuomintang Central Committee met in Beijing on 2 November to study the guidelines set forth in documents of the 13th Party Congress.

Chairing the meeting, Zhu Xuefan, vice chairman of the Revolutionary Committee of the Chinese Kuomintang Central Committee, warmly congratulated the complete success of the 13th CPC Congress. He said: Comrade Zhao Ziyang's report has unfolded a blueprint for building China into an affluent, powerful, democratic, and civilized socialist country, and it is a greatly significant programmatic document that will guide China's reforms in all fields and its socialist modernization drive. [passage omitted]

During the meeting, leaders of the Revolutionary Committee of the Chinese Kuomintang Central Committee were particularly impressed with Comrade Deng Xiaoping's exceptional contributions to the series of major decisions made since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. They unanimously maintained that Comrade Deng Xiaoping's thought is of great significance in guiding the nation's construction and reform.

In their speeches, Zheng Dongguo, vice chairman of the Revolutionary Committee of the Chinese Kuomintang Central Committee; and Tan Tiwu, vice chairman of the Supervisory Commission of the Revolutionary Committee of the Chinese Kuomintang Central Committee, stressed the importance of fostering democracy and strengthening the legal system. [passage omitted]

Association Studies CPC Congress Guidelines

*OW080628 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 1208 GMT 5 Nov 87*

[Excerpts] Beijing, 5 Nov (XINHUA)—The Central Committee of the China Democratic National Construction Association held a meeting on 4 November to discuss its experience in studying and implementing the guidelines of the 13th CPC National Congress.

Vice Chairman Sun Qimeng said: From beginning to end the 13th Party Congress practiced the principle of democratic centralism and decided on major issues through extensive, democratic consultation, thus setting an example for the entire country on the issue of enforcing democratic centralism. The China Democratic National Construction Association has over 2,000 grass-roots

organizations with more than 40,000 members. It is very important to enforce democratic centralism in our association by following the guidelines of the congress.

He said: Comrade Zhao Ziyang's report explicitly defines the basic line, principles, and policies for the primary stage of socialism. They are convincing because they clearly distinguish between utopian socialism and scientific socialism. In addition, they have given the people of the country an ideological weapon to understand theory and practice, and they have also enriched the treasurehouse of theories on scientific socialism. [passage omitted]

Feng Tiyun, vice chairman of the Central Committee of the association, said: Zhao Ziyang's report was the product of the integration of Marxist-Leninist theories with the practice in China, and was also the product of the result of restoring the fine tradition of seeking truth from facts since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. Practice shows that from the Zunyi meeting to its seventh congress the CPC solved the question of direction for the new democratic revolution, and that from the 3d Plenary Session of 11th CPC Central Committee to its 13th congress the CPC clearly defined the direction for socialist construction. All this has enriched the treasurehouse of the international communist movement. All members of our association should earnestly study documents of the 13th congress and achieve new successes in their work. [passage omitted]

Writers, Artists Study Congress Documents

*OW080114 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin
1030 GMT 5 Nov 87*

[Excerpts] How to actively participate in reform and further deepen reform has become the major topic at the forum held by Beijing's literature and art circles this afternoon in the capital to study the documents of the 13th CPC National Congress. Some 200 celebrities in the fields of literature, opera, filmmaking, fine arts, and dancing in Beijing attended the forum. They reviewed their achievements during the past 9 years and freely discussed their experiences in studying Comrade Zhao Ziyang's report to the 13th CPC National Congress. Zhang Guangnian, vice chairman of the Chinese Writers Association, said: The thesis on the initial stage of socialism mentioned in Zhao Ziyang's report is absolutely correct. It has clearly pointed out the state of affairs and the actual conditions in our country at present, and put forward a complete set of theories for building socialism with Chinese characteristics. In carrying out reform from now on, we no longer have to grope in the dark. We can use this report to the 13th CPC National Congress as our guidance. [passage omitted]

Wu Zuqiang, vice chairman of the Chinese Musicians Association, said: Comrade Zhao Ziyang's report has provided us with a blueprint for the development of the socialist modernization program. We must carry out our

work and reform in the field of literature and art with this report as our guidance. In his report, Comrade Zhao Ziyang stressed the need to continue to implement the policy of letting a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred schools of thought contend. This is aimed at providing literature and art workers with a vast field to put their talents to good use and at encouraging them to explore things and create the new. Leading comrades in the field of literature and art must accept things that tally with social progress, although they themselves may not be accustomed to such things or may even dislike them. [passage omitted]

Lin Mohan, vice chairman of the China Federation of Literature and Art Circles, presided over today's forum.

Song Jian Attends Congress News Conference
*OW050219 Beijing XINHUA in English 1152 GMT
27 Oct 87*

[Text] Beijing, October 27 (XINHUA)—The Chinese official in charge of scientific and technical development said here today that China's scientific and technological plan is in line with the country's medium- and long-term goals for economic development.

Song Jian, state councillor and minister in charge of the State Science and Technology Commission, made this remark at a press conference hosted by Zhu Muzhi, spokesman for the ongoing 13th National Congress of the Communist Party of China (CPC) here this morning. Song, Ruan Chongwu and Zhu Lilan, two vice-ministers of the commission, answered questions posed by Chinese and foreign journalists.

Song, who is himself a cybernetist and space scientist, said that China's plan for scientific and technological development is now being implemented at three levels, i.e., mobilization of most scientific workers for economic construction, high-tech research and the strengthening of basic research.

Since 1981, he said, the state has started 114 nationally promoted research projects, which have either been finished or will be finished soon.

He said that China's efforts for high-tech development will mainly cover seven areas — biology, space, information, automation, laser, energy, and new materials.

He said that China's current reform of its science and technology management system is aimed at gradually setting up a scientific and technological management mechanism that is suited to the socialist commodity economy.

Song disclosed that China plans to send its own astronauts into space one day. However, China is presently concentrating on the supportive aspect of the program for budgetary reasons.

He said that China and the United States have had encouraging discussions and agreed to start early several projects they have identified in this field. However, the U.S. postponed its launching programs because of the explosion of the "Challenger".

Song denied that there is discrimination against intellectuals in China, saying that both the Chinese Communist Party and Government are advocating respect for knowledge and educated people while improving living and working conditions for the intellectuals.

Asked to comment on the case of astrophysicist Fang Lizhi who was expelled from the Communist Party earlier this year, Song said that Professor Fang still enjoys full respect as an accomplished scientist whether he is a party member or not.

Answering a question raised by Taiwan journalist Chieh Hsing Pi who arrived here yesterday to cover the CPC Congress, Song said that China welcomes scientists from Taiwan to come to the mainland and cooperate with their counterparts here.

He noted that there is much overlapping in scientific research on both sides of the Taiwan Straits.

The mainland long ago proposed resuming postal services, navigation and trade with Taiwan, Song said. If this happens, channels for scientific exchanges between mainland and Taiwan will be opened, he stated.

Asked to comment on the U.S. suspension of relaxing high-tech transfer to China, Vice-Minister Zhu Lilan expressed regret over the U.S. decision, saying that the U.S. decision is "total unreasonable".

She called on the United States to make further efforts for the Sino-U.S. cooperation in science and technology, which she said have developed in scope and depth in recent years.

Qiao Shi Urges Grasping Congress Guidelines
*OW080104 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 1158 GMT 6 Nov 87*

[Text] Beijing, 6 Nov (XINHUA)—Qiao Shi, member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Discipline Inspection Commission of the CPC Central Committee, made the following remark when addressing a plenary cadre meeting of organs of this commission on 4 November: Earnestly studying and deeply grasping the guidelines of the 13th National Party Congress is a very important and urgent task for the whole party. Party cadres engaged in discipline inspection should, in close conjunction with their actual work, study and probe the question of how to step up the building of our party, correct its style, and further improve and gear up its discipline inspection work in the spirit of reform under the guidelines of the 13th National Party Congress.

Comrade Qiao Shi put forth three demands for discipline inspection departments to meet in order to carry out the guidelines of the 13th National Party Congress and strengthen discipline inspection work:

1. It is imperative to earnestly study and deeply grasp the essence of the documents of the 13th National Party Congress. He said: The 13th National Party Congress is a meeting of prime importance. Comrade Zhao Ziyang's report is a crystallization of the wisdom of the whole party. It sums up our basic experiences and lessons over the past 30-plus years since the founding of the People's Republic, in particular since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, and expounds in depth the theory of the initial stage of socialism, making a major theoretical breakthrough in building socialism. It thus points out the direction for building socialism with Chinese characteristics. We should focus our efforts on studying this document and thoroughly grasp its essence.

2. In accordance with the party's basic line for the initial stage of socialism and in the spirit of reform, it is imperative to step up the building of our party, be strict in administering party affairs, and further improve and strengthen the party's discipline inspection work. He said: After the 13th National Party Congress, the task of improving our party style and the work of discipline inspection in our party will not be lessened but, on the contrary, become even heavier. The whole party and the people across the country all have great expectations for the improvement of our party style. Under the guidelines of the 13th National Party Congress, we must make a success of the work of discipline inspection departments so as to live up to the expectations of the party and people. The main theme of the 13th National Party Congress is to further speed up and deepen our reform. The tasks of building up our party and inspecting party discipline are both inseparably linked with the work of reform, opening to the outside world, and invigorating the economy. Comrades working on the discipline inspection front must adhere to the correct direction in building the party, improving party style, and carrying out their discipline inspection work so as to ensure the implementation and realization of the guidelines of the 13th National Party Congress and its various resolutions.

3. The reform of discipline inspection work, which is a major part of the political structural reform, should be energetically and prudently put into practice. The whole discipline inspection ranks should calmly set their minds on their work. They should be determined to do what they should do and continue to deal with the cases that have to be handled. As always, every comrade should work hard and contribute to the cause of our party.

LIAOWANG Views Political Structural Reform
HK090631 Hong Kong LIAOWANG OVERSEAS
EDITION in Chinese No 44, 2 Nov 87 pp 8-10

[Article by staff reporter: "Overcoming Bureaucratism, Building Democratic Politics—Commentary on Political Structural Reform"]

[Text] To actively and steadily carry out political structural reform was one of the important subjects discussed at the 13th CPC Congress. When referring to political structural reform in his Work Report he made to the congress on behalf of the CPC Central Committee, Zhao Ziyang pointed out that the carrying out and development of economic structural reform have set a more and more urgent demand on political structural reform. The process of developing the socialist commodity economy should be the process of building socialist democratic politics. Without political structural reform, we will not be able to make economic structural reform a success. This suggests that political and economic structural reforms are complementary and conditional to each other and are aimed at developing the socialist productive forces and bringing into play the strong points of socialism. China has now made great progress in economic structural reform and will speed up the step of this reform. It was precisely in this situation that the CPC Central Committee pointed out that conditions were ripe for the whole party to put political structural reform on the agenda.

The Target of Political Structural Reform [subhead]

The report points out: China is a socialist state under people's democratic dictatorship, and the basic political system is good. But in the leadership system, the organizational form, and work methods, there are some major shortcomings, which have found expression in the over-concentration of powers, serious bureaucratism, and the inability to eliminate the influence of feudalism. Taking account of these shortcomings, the 13th CPC Congress set forth the targets of political structural reform.

The long-term target of political structural reform is to set up an efficient and dynamic socialist political structure with a high degree of democracy and a perfect legal system and to build socialist democratic politics with Chinese characteristics. The fulfillment of this target requires protracted efforts. Because China is still in the initial stage of socialism and the development levels of its economy and culture are still low, protracted efforts must be made if socialist democratic politics are to be realized in an all-round way. For this reason, the CPC Central Committee has also set forth the short-term target of political structural reform.

The short-term target of political structural reform is to form a leadership system that is conducive to improving efficiency, increasing vitality, and bringing into play the initiative of people in all fields. To achieve this end, the work report stresses that it is necessary in particular to

properly handle the relationship between democracy and stability and between democracy and efficiency, to overcome bureaucratic practices and the influence of feudalism, to promote economic structural reform, and to further carry out the policy of opening up to the world. It can be seen that the work report to the 13th CPC Congress has taken China's specific conditions into account and given consideration to both long-term and immediate interests in its suggestion on carrying out political structural reform. This indicates a new thought for boldly carrying out the reform with steady measures. Thus China's political structural reform will proceed in a down-to-earth manner.

Overcoming Bureaucratism by Proceeding From Political Structural Reform [subhead]

The part of the work report that deals with political structural reform points out that serious bureaucratism is one of the major shortcomings that have resulted from the imperfectness of the existing political structure.

Bureaucratism has for a long time been a major problem in China's political life. Various forms of bureaucratism have brought great harm and affected the implementation of the policy of reform and opening up to the world. This has aroused strong dissatisfaction among the people. A striking example was the big forest fire that broke out in Daxinganling not long ago.

It is true that the long-term existence of bureaucratism in China has been due to historical, social, and ideological factors, but what constitutes a more important factor is the major shortcomings of the existing political structure.

Overconcentration of powers, overstaffed administration, and the legal and democratic systems being imperfect are all problems in China's political structure and serve as soil for the emergence, existence, and development of bureaucratism. On this issue, Comrade Deng Xiaoping made an explicit analysis in a speech entitled the "Reform of the System of Party and State Leadership." He pointed out that overconcentrated economic, political, cultural, and social management is the root cause of bureaucratism in China. A lack of strict administrative regulations and of explicit rules for responsibility and powers as well as overstaffed administration are also the root cause of bureaucratism. Therefore, he maintained that "it is necessary to fundamentally change these systems" and that "without changing these systems, problems with the ideological style cannot be solved."

The Work Report to the 13th CPC Congress has set forth seven tasks in political structural reform, that is, separating party leadership from government administration, further delegating powers to the lower levels, reforming government work organs, reforming the cadre and personnel systems, perfecting the socialist democratic system, establishing a social consultation and dialogue

system, and strengthening the building of the socialist legal system. These have touched the major shortcomings of the leadership system, the cadre system, the administrative system, and the legal system.

As pointed out by the report, separating party leadership from government administration, further delegating powers to the lower levels, and carrying forward socialist democracy are conducive to overcoming bureaucratism. The report says that the key to political structural reform is to separate party leadership from government administration. Separating party leadership from government administration means separating their functions, that is, the party will exercise leadership in terms of political principles and political orientation and will no longer monopolize or meddle in government work. As pointed out by the report, when the party has freed itself from daily administrative affairs, it will be able to concentrate its efforts on the study of political principles and political orientation and to raise more practical suggestions; it will be able to strengthen its own building and to bring into play the exemplary vanguard role of party organizations and party members; and it will be able to exercise stricter supervision over administrative work and to form closer ties between the party and the people. In this way, the party will be able to see far ahead on a higher plane and to bring its leading role into play. (The previous issue of this journal carried a special commentary on this point).

Further delegating powers to the lower levels will help solve the problem of powers being overconcentrated in the leading organs, which have been kept busy doing routine affairs. In reforming government work organs, as the report says, it is necessary to pay attention to changing their functions. It is necessary to merge or reduce professional management departments or professional organs in line with economic structural reform and the separation of government administration from enterprise management, so that the government will gradually shift from direct to indirect management of enterprises. Efforts should be made to strengthen work in policymaking, regulatory, supervisory, and information departments, to change the work methods of all-embracing departments, and to improve the government's ability to regulate and control macroeconomic activities.

The reform of the cadre and personnel systems should focus on establishing a government functionary system so as to foster a number of good political activists and administrative experts and to improve the efficiency of the government and the stability of state administration. This shows that only political structural reform can guarantee the democratization of China's political life, economic management, and all social life. In this way, bureaucratism can be overcome in a comparatively easy manner. During the initial stage of socialism, as the report says, the combat against bureaucratism will be a protracted one due to historical, cultural, and social

reasons. However, bureaucratism will be gradually overcome following the development of political structural reform and the formation of an efficient and dynamic leadership structure that can bring the initiative of the masses into play.

A New Method To Develop Democracy and Form Ties With the Masses [subhead]

Establishing a social consultation and dialogue system is an important component of political structural reform. Consultations and dialogues are new methods used by Chinese leaders over the last few years to develop democracy and form ties with the masses. The Work Report says that the basic principle for establishing the social consultation and dialogue system is "to improve the overtness of leading organs and to allow the people to know about and discuss major affairs." The report points out that "social consultations and dialogues should become a system so that the situation in units at the lower levels can be reported to the higher authorities promptly, accurately, and without interruption and the situation of the higher authorities can be transmitted to the lower levels in the same manner." Leading organs at all levels are required to take this problem as a major matter in their work.

This indicates that the CPC Central Committee is paying close attention to the establishment of the social consultation and dialogue system.

China is a socialist country. The people are the masters of the country. They wish to know about the intentions and plans of leading organs, and leading organs also wish to find out about the ideas of the people. Different groups of people also wish to understand each other. Establishing the social consultation and dialogue system will be conducive to forming closer ties between leading organs and the people and to building a bridge of mutual understanding between people at different social strata. This system will become an effective form to correctly handle the relationship between different social interests and to alleviate contradictions between them.

Establishing the social consultation and dialogue system will be beneficial to expanding the avenue of speech, so that the masses can air their views on the management of affairs in their units and even on the administration of state affairs. In this way, they will be able to display more fully the position of being masters of the country.

The Work Report points out that in the course of establishing the social consultation and dialogue system, it is necessary to utilize various types of modern propaganda media, to bring into play the supervisory role of the press, to assist the masses in criticizing mistakes and errors, to oppose bureaucratism, and to combat all malpractices.

The media, that is, newspapers, radio and television broadcasts, and so on, are the most effective means to carry out social dialogues. Not long ago, officials of the State Council and the departments concerned carried out a television dialogue with a group of people on problems of common interest including price rises. This aroused great interest among the people, who spoke highly of the activity. This open dialogue has enabled leading cadres and the masses to communicate on an equal basis and to deepen their mutual understanding.

Establishing the social consultation and dialogue system conforms to the development of reforms and the work of opening up to the world. Together with the development of political structural reform, the establishment of the social consultation and dialogue system will certainly help carry forward the building of Chinese socialist democratic politics.

Of course, the development of other reforms will also play an important role in building socialist democratic politics, in perfecting the functions of the People's Congress and its Standing Committee, in strengthening the role of the CPPCC in political life, in bringing into play the role of mass organizations in socialist democratic life, in improving and perfecting the electoral system, and in strengthening the building of the socialist legal system. In this way, China's socialist democratic politics will take on a more systematic and legal nature and fundamental guarantee will be provided for the country's long-term stability.

Political structural reform is a new thing and is an arduous and complex task as well. But so long as it is carried out boldly but steadily, with a careful attitude, in a planned and orderly manner, and step by step, this great cause will certainly be a success.

Li Peng Pays Last Respects To CPPCC Official

OW070114 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 1509 GMT 3 Nov 87

[Excerpts] Beijing, 3 Nov (XINHUA)—Comrade Tang Shengming, member of the Standing Committee of the CPPCC National Committee, and member of the Whampoa Military Academy Alumni Association, died of illness in Beijing on 24 October at the age of 82. A ceremony to pay last respects to his remains lying in state was held at the Beijing Hospital this morning.

Present at the ceremony were Comrades Li Peng, Wan Li, Xi Zhongxun, Song Renqiong, Wang Renzhong, Bangen Erdini Qoigyi Gyanca, Liu Lantao, Yang Jingren, Kang Keqing, Wang Guangying, and Wang Feng; Standing Committee members and members of the CPPCC National Committee in Beijing, leading members of the United Front Work Department of the CPC Central Committee, and leading members of the Whampoa Military Academy Alumni Association, as well as friends of comrade Tang Shengming, totalling some 400 people.

Wreaths were sent in from Comrades Deng Yingchao, Xu Xiangqian, Nie Rongzhen, Ulanhu, Yao Yilin, Yang Shangkun, Hu Yaobang, Wang Zhen, Bo Yibo, Yang Dezhi, Wu Xiuquan, Lu Dingyi, Chen Pixian, Cheng Zihua, Rong Yiren, Gu Mu, Ji Fang, Zhuang Xiquan, Pagbalha Geleg Namgyai, Hu Ziang, Qian Changzhao, Tao Zhiyue, Yang Chengwu, Chen Zaidao, Lu Zhengcao, Zhou Peiyuan, Burhan, Miao Yuntai, Deng Zhaoxiang, Fei Xiaotong, Zhao Puchu, Ye Shengtao, Qu Wu, Ma Wenrui, Mao Yisheng, Liu Jingji, Wang Enmao, Qian Xuesen, Lei Jieqiong, and Qian Weichang; as well as the NPC Standing Committee, the CPPCC National Committee, the United Front Work Department of the CPC Central Central Committee, and the Whampoa Military Academy Alumni Association, the Hunan Provincial CPPCC Committee. [passage omitted]

After the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, Comrade Tang Shengming, with staunch love for the socialist motherland and despite old age and illness, worked busily in Hong Kong, Macao, and Mainland China for promoting foreign trade and national reunification.

Wan Li Wins Tennis Tournament Doubles Title
OW081430 Beijing XINHUA in English 0823 GMT
8 Nov 87

[Text] Beijing, November 8 (XINHUA)—China's Vice Premier Wan Li won the above-60 division doubles title with partner Zhao Jingxin at the 1987 Beijing Wanbao cup senior tennis invitational tournament which concluded here today.

There were two divisions in the eight-day doubles tournament: one above 60, the other below 60. Hu Qili won the gold for the younger group teamed up with Wang Fucheng.

The tournament was participated by some 80 old players from the State Council, the Army, the State Physical Culture and Sports Commission and the Beijing Municipal Government.

Gu Mu at Economic Association Founding
OW060745 Beijing XINHUA in English 1213 GMT
5 Nov 87

[Text] Beijing, November 5 (XINHUA)—The establishment of the China Association of Foreign-Funded Enterprises, designed to provide services to, and protect the legal rights and interests of, firms and investors, was announced here today.

Since 1979, China has approved more than 9,800 Sino-foreign joint ventures, cooperative projects and solely foreign-funded enterprises, of which more than 4,100 have already started production.

As a key social and economic organization, the association's major tasks are to publicize China's policies and laws on the open policy and the use of foreign capital, and to explain state development plans to foreign-funded enterprises for reference to help them improve management and work out better production plans.

The association will also organize seminars for the enterprises on implementing contracts, cooperation and production management. Presenting the opinions and demands of foreign-funded enterprises to the Government and relevant departments and making suggestions for improving the investment climate will also be handled by the association.

Foreign-funded enterprises will be helped to hold sales exhibitions of their products both in China and abroad, and conduct exchange with foreign economic organizations to promote more international investment cooperation.

At the organizational meeting, State Councillor Gu Mu, who was elected the association's honorary president, said the association will become a bridge between enterprises, the Government and enterprises, and China and foreign investors.

Chinese and foreign presidents and managers from more than 100 Sino-foreign joint ventures attended the meeting, approved the draft of the association's constitution, and elected Wei Yuming, president of the China International Trade Center and former vice-minister of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade, the association's president.

Some foreign presidents and vice-presidents of foreign-funded enterprises were elected as standing members of the association's council.

The association is scheduled to sponsor a national products exhibition by foreign-funded enterprises during the second half of next year.

Vice Premier Attends Round-China Run Finale
OW081133 Beijing XINHUA in English 0652 GMT
8 Nov 87

[Text] Beijing, November 8 (XINHUA)—The Round-China Run for the 11th Asian Games in Beijing in 1990 concluded here today after traversing 28 provinces, autonomous regions and cities in 40 days, covering thousands of kilometers.

The closing ceremony began at nine o'clock this morning when 37 runners, symbolizing 37 members of the Asian Olympic Council, entered the giant Tiananmen Square, welcomed by a band and dancing groups.

Vice Premier Tian Jiyun attended the closing ceremony and received a team flag as a memory at the square.

"I believe that the fire set by the runners throughout the country will thrive and more and more people with concern themselves with the Asian Games," Li Menghua, the executive president of the 1990 Asian Games Organising Committee and minister of the Chinese State Physical Culture and Sports Commission, said on the ceremony.

The Round-China Run started on September 22 at Beijing.

Xi Zhongxun, Xiao Ke Remember KMT Official
OW072143 Beijing XINHUA in English 1614 GMT
7 Nov 87

[Text] Beijing, November 7 (XINHUA)—Peng Zemin, a [words indistinct] senior Kuomintang (KMT) official and supporter of cooperation between the KMT and Communist Party of China (CPC), was commemorated at a gathering in the Great Hall of the People here today, the 110th anniversary of his birth.

The commemorative symposium was presided over by Zhou Gucheng, vice-chairman of the National People's Congress (NPC) Standing Committee and chairman of the Chinese Peasants and Workers Democratic Party (CPWDP).

On behalf of the CPC Central Committee, Xi Zhongxun gave a speech.

Peng Zemin was a member of the Tong Meng Hui (Chinese Revolutionary League) founded and led by Dr. Sun Yat-sen, member of the Executive Committee of the Second Central Committee of the KMT and director of the committee's Department for Overseas Affairs.

He was also one of the founders of the CPWDP in 1947 and its former body, the Provisional Action Committee of the KMT. The CPWDP is now one of the eight non-communist, democratic parties in China.

After the founding of New China in 1949, Peng served as member of the NPC Standing Committee, member of the Standing Committee of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, deputy director of the Political and Law Committee of the Administrative Council (the predecessor of the State Council), and vice-chairman of the CPWDP and the Federation of Returned Overseas Chinese. He died in 1956.

Xi Zhongxun spoke highly of Peng's contributions to China's democratic revolution and socialist cause, and his support for cooperation between the KMT and CPC.

Xi said, "now the Chinese people of all nationalities are carrying out the Chinese Communist Party's basic line for China's primary stage of socialism, and accelerating the reform and opening to the outside world."

He added that the nation is also enlarging the United Front of Patriotism to peacefully unify China and vigorously develop it. "This is the best way to commemorate Peng Zemin," Xi said.

The CPWDP's chairman, Zhou Gucheng, and a son of Peng, who spoke at the symposium on behalf of Peng's relatives, expressed the hope that the Taiwan authorities and Peng's relatives and friends in Taiwan will conform to the trend of history and contribute to the realization of "one country, two systems" goal and the reunification of the motherland.

Other speakers were Xiao Ke, member of the Standing Committee of the CPC Central Advisory Commission, and Qu Wu, chairman of the Revolutionary Committee of the Chinese Kuomintang.

Ji Pengfei Meets Visiting Lawyer Delegation
OW070819 Beijing XINHUA in English 1430 GMT
6 Nov 87

[Text] Beijing, November 6 (XINHUA)—Chinese State Councillor Ji Pengfei reassured Hong Kong visitors here today that the administrative head of the projected Hong Kong Special Administrative Region will not intervene in local judicial affairs.

The Hong Kong visitors said they would welcome the establishment of a China Law Service Corporation Ltd branch in Hong Kong by the China National Legal Association and the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade. Preparations for this are now under way.

During a meeting today with a delegation of the Hong Kong Bar Association led by its president, Simon Sikon Ip, Ji, also director of the Hong Kong and Macao Affairs Office under the State Council, told the visitors that there are explicit clauses dealing with Hong Kong's independent judicial power in the Sino-British Joint Declaration on the future of Hong Kong.

He said both the Chinese and English languages will be applicable as equally authentic in legal affairs. The professional legal workers sent to Hong Kong from China's mainland will be subject to recognition after examination by relevant Hong Kong institutions, he revealed.

Ji also said that the mainland will not send people to Hong Kong for the simple purpose of employment. "On the contrary," he added, "the mainland can make job arrangements for people from Hong Kong because the mainland needs a greater number of trained people."

Commentator Discusses Qualified Rural Personnel
HK060752 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese
21 Oct 87

[Commentator's article: "Let More Rural Qualified Personnel Emerge—Second Discussion on the Socialist Commodity Economy With Science and Technology as the Mainstay"]

[Text] To develop the socialist commodity economy, with science and technology as the mainstay, so that the rural economy changes from the traditional backward way of production to the use of rather advanced production technology, and from the management style whereby each family and household is self-supplying and self-sufficient to a certain scale of industrial development with the market as guidance, is a very profound social change. In accomplishing this historical social change and in guiding hundreds of millions of peasants in walking the road to riches by depending on science and technology to develop the commodity economy, the number one problem is personnel. The rural areas need all kinds of personnel. From where do these large numbers of personnel come? Basically, importance must still be attached to discovering and training personnel locally and to creating conditions for the emergence of more rural qualified personnel.

Li Yufang, an intellectual girl from Dabie Shan region, led the masses in developing chicken production and established the Poultry and Eggs Cooperative Economic Body. This reality proves that there are a lot of capable people in the rural areas. Merely by providing them with certain conditions and giving them the needed support and assistance, they may develop into a group of rural entrepreneurs who understand that technology can manage businesses, and who have the spirit of reform and opening up. Combined with special technological personnel and interlinked with the millions of families and households, they will play a leading role and serve as a link in the process of moving the peasants from the natural economy to the commodity economy. Only through letting these locally born and locally raised rural qualified personnel grow rapidly into leading the masses in breaking away from poverty and becoming rich, and continuously raising the quality of their science and culture in the practice, can the commodity economy with science and technology as the mainstay make progress in the rural areas.

In training rural qualified personnel, the first thing is not to forget that the intellectual youth in the rural areas are a most valuable force. They have a certain cultural foundation, can easily grasp science and technology, are happy to accept the concept of the commodity economy, have intense demand for changing reality, and in no way desire to lead a life of poverty like their grandparents inside the narrow natural economy. There is the greatest hope that leaders will appear from among them to develop the rural commodity economy.

The qualified personnel in the rural areas are the representatives of the rural productive forces. Their growth will surely meet obstacles from the closed, backward, old, natural economy concept, production methods, and way of life. To let more and more rural qualified personnel emerge, we must deepen the rural reforms, smash the fetters of the old systems and old concepts, and create an environment and atmosphere favorable to the growth of qualified personnel. There must be a breakthrough in policy. Measures that are suitable for local conditions must be adopted. They must be encouraged to come and lead the masses to develop commodity production. The incomes from their businesses include a rather high risk compensation. These incomes, if they are legal, must be permitted. We must have a clear-cut stand in supporting those qualified personnel that are capable of running businesses, labour honestly, have knowledge and skills, and have the pioneering spirit to become rich first. We must also protect their legal incomes and raise their position in society to gradually establish the new social habit of respecting knowledge and qualified personnel.

The qualified personnel that work in enterprises in the poor regions where the economy is backward, information is obstructed, and the level of production and technology is low, will encounter more difficulties. The relevant units must very enthusiastically give them the needed assistance and guidance in matters of funds, information, and market circulation channels, and especially in specialized technological training, etc. They must be continuously trained in science and technology. We must support and guide them to start new technological industries and open technological service units. Li Yufang's growth makes clear that without possessing scientific and technological knowledge there will never be many qualified personnel. When the dew of science and technology descends upon people, qualified personnel will then appear in abundance like bamboo shoots after spring rain.

Let the rural qualified personnel emerge. This is a strategic task related to the future development of China's rural economy. Only when millions upon millions of qualified personnel like Li Yufang appear and grow up in the rural areas, can the system of the commodity economy be planted deeply and take root among the people. Only then can the vigorous and complete development of rural economy be guaranteed.

Circular Calls for Stop to Panic Buying
OW070201 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 0104 GMT 5 Nov 87

[Text] Beijing, 5 Nov (XINHUA)—The State Council recently delivered a circular to the governments of all provinces, autonomous regions, and municipalities directly under the central government, as well as all departments, committees and organs under the State Council. The circular is entitled "Firmly Stop Panic Purchasing of Agricultural and Sideline Products by Paying Higher Prices for Them." It says:

Ever since its adoption in China, the general policy of carrying out reforms and opening to the outside world has steadily promoted agricultural production. The steady increase of agricultural and sideline products of commodity quality and the multiple increases in state procurement have ensured the basic needs in industrial production, people's livelihood, and export. One conspicuous issue today is: Some state and collective enterprises and units have been thoughtlessly scrambling for agricultural and sideline products in short supply by paying higher prices for them. The situation is even more serious in certain major production zones where state procurement is at its peak. Panic, high-price purchases create market disorder, distort market signals, and affect the steady economic development and economic reform. There are many reasons behind the panic purchasing. They should be dealt with comprehensively. To this end, the following circular is hereby issued:

1. We should continue to restructure the circulatory system of agricultural and sideline products. To promote a well-planned commodity economy, we must, while invigorating the economy by giving full scope to the role played by the market, intensify supervision and control by means of regulations. We should pay equal attention to these two because neither one of them is dispensable. Our market should be one administered and led by the state. We must persist in strengthening macroscopic control of the market of agricultural and sideline products. We must establish a good market order by economic and legal means and by taking proper administrative measures.

2. We should continue to strengthen the control of agricultural and sideline products. Different situations should be dealt with differently. The purchase of certain important consumer goods, industrial raw materials, and export goods which are closely related to the national economy and people's livelihood, should be controlled by contracts. The purchase of certain resources that have to be protected—such as food grain, cotton, edible oil, tobacco, silk cocoons, jute, sugar, some medical herbs—also should be controlled by contracts. Purchasing quotas handed down by the state must be fulfilled. Such commodities must be strictly controlled by relevant state regulations. No other departments and units may directly purchase those commodities whose procurement is handled by state-designated procurement departments or units. With the exception of some products controlled by special regulations of the state, all other commodities may be traded freely after the state's purchasing quotas are met. The control of certain export commodities—which are closely related to the national economy and the people's livelihood, and which are in high demand at home and abroad—must be handled comprehensively. Departments in charge of foreign economic relations and trade must strengthen their licensing and quota control. To create an open and lively market, other agricultural and sideline products may be traded freely through all channels. To minimize thoughtless production, traders should, through signing contracts with farmers, guide

them to produce what the market needs. The State Planning Commission and other relevant departments should work out specific measures for improving the control of agricultural and sideline products.

3. We must effectively strengthen supervision and inspection of prices of agricultural and sideline products. Without authorization, no department may raise prices, covertly or overtly, for agricultural and sideline products whose prices are set by the state. Control over commodities having double price rates must be intensified according to relevant state regulations. Agricultural and sideline products traded on the basis of the state's guidance prices must be strictly controlled by state regulations. Agricultural and sideline products whose prices are subjected to market regulation shall be traded at negotiated prices set by buyers and sellers. When necessary, the price department may set a price ceiling for a certain period. The responsibilities of the buyer and leader of a unit shall be investigated if they are found to have engaged in competitive purchasing by paying a price that has exceeded the ceiling. Price and business administrative departments and other relevant authorities must constantly inspect the prices of agricultural and sideline products. They should also solicit the assistance of the masses and handle all problems promptly as soon as they are discovered.

4. We should pay special attention to tightening control over state enterprises. Strict measures shall be taken to tighten the supervision and inspection of the conduct of state enterprises in implementing state policies and regulations. Firm action shall be taken to fight the lawless acts of certain monopoly trades or enterprises engaged in disrupting the market by jacking up commodity prices. Illegal incomes derived from jacking up prices shall be fined and confiscated. Losses caused by high-price purchases shall not be shifted to consumers. No tax deductions, profit concession, or subsidies shall be approved by financial and tax departments. Nor shall any losses be made up for by state funds. Banking institutes shall exercise supervision over the use of credits. They shall refuse extending credits, or recall the credits that have been extended. Taxation departments and customs shall exercise control through imposing additional taxes. Those units that have created market disorder and caused the state enormous losses by their panic, high-price purchases shall be strictly handled, and their legal responsibilities shall be investigated. By no means shall they be leniently handled. All state enterprises and units engaged in trading agricultural and sideline products must set an example in following state policies and regulations, and voluntarily safeguard state interests for the sake of the whole. They must also adhere to the socialist course in doing business.

5. We should intensify the leadership over and coordination of the market of agricultural and sideline products. Governments at all levels, especially regional and county governments, must earnestly discuss how to

properly manage the market of agricultural and sideline products. They should take the initiative in carrying out state policies and enforce laws and regulations, instead of engaging in panic, high-price purchases, or imposing regional barriers to protect regional interests. While trading agricultural and sideline products, special economic zones must also operate strictly in accordance with relevant state regulations and not engage in panic, high-price purchases. People's governments of areas producing major agricultural and sideline products shall form panels of personnel of agricultural, industrial, commercial, trading, price, financial, taxation, and business administrative departments to

coordinate management of the market of agricultural and sideline products. They shall, in the light of state policies and regulations, exercise overall coordination of the procurement and marketing of agricultural and sideline products during the peak procurement season, as well as the prices in the neighboring areas. The panels have the power to stop—and can work with relevant departments to handle—those units and individuals engaged in panic, high-price purchases of agricultural and sideline products. To ensure that agricultural and sideline products can be normally circulated, all speculative and lawless acts of disrupting the market in the name of reform shall be firmly dealt with.

East Region

Anhui Secretary, Delegates Discuss Reform

OW091026 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin
1200 GMT 6 Nov 87

[Excerpts] Listeners, beginning today, this station will broadcast a series of special reports on the study and discussions by our provincial delegates during the the 13th CPC Congress. [passage omitted]

While studying and discussing the report of the 13th Party Congress, Li Guixian, secretary of the provincial party committee, said with strong feeling: The report's summary of the past 9 years' historic achievements fully tallies with the actual situation in Anhui. Reform has injected vigor into Anhui's economy. Compared with 1978, the province's industrial and agricultural output in 1986 increased by 1.4 and 1.3 times, respectively. Grain output increased from 1,483,000 to 23,720,000 tons [figure as heard]. The total volume of retail sales increased by 1.5 times, even with price increases factored in. The total volume of imports and exports increased by 33.6 times. Per capita wages of workers and staff members increased by 56 percent after price increases are taken into consideration. Per capita income of peasants increased by 1.9 times. The past 9 years has been a period in which the province's economy developed most vigorously and the people's living standards improved fastest. Everyone can feel from his own personal experience the profound changes taking place around him. [passage omitted on remarks by other delegates]

Comrade Li Guixian said: We are now in a period in which a new structure is replacing the old one. There are many prominent problems crying out for solution regarding reform and construction, especially in price, distribution, and finance in the realm of economic work. At the same time, intensification of reform will have a more profound impact on the thinking of the people. Therefore, adhering to and intensifying and accelerating reform is indeed not an easy task. I am convinced that under the correct leadership of the new CPC Central Committee elected at the 13th CPC Congress and armed with the powerful weapon of the theory of the initial stage of socialism and the series of basic policies and reform measures outlined in Comrade Zhao Ziyang's report and adopted by the congress, we will certainly achieve new, greater victories in the great cause of reform as long as we have confidence and work assiduously and perseveringly.

Jiangsu CPPCC Committee Work Meeting

OW070257 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service
in Mandarin 2300 GMT 3 Nov 87

[Excerpts] The provincial CPPCC Committee and the United Front Work Department of the provincial party committee jointly invited responsible persons of various

democratic parties and related people's organizations to a meeting yesterday afternoon to discuss the new leading organs elected by the 1st Plenary Session of the party's 13th Central Committee.

Those present unanimously held: The election of the new central leading organs by the 1st Plenary Session of the party's 13th Central Committee is a major happy event in the political life of the people throughout the country. They all voiced their wholehearted support for the new leading organs. They also expressed their determination to work with one heart and one mind along with the party and to play their role in reunifying the motherland and revitalizing China. [passage omitted]

In his speech at the meeting, Chairman Qian Zhonghan of the provincial CPPCC Committee said: This congress has produced a tremendous influence. From beginning to end, the congress continuously produced something new, creating one climax after another. It was inspiring indeed. I am inspired by the theory of the initial stage of socialism put forward by the congress. We must study it well.

Jiangsu Congress Standing Committee Meets

OW040845 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service
in Mandarin 2300 GMT 31 Oct 87

[Text] The 28th Session of the 6th Jiangsu Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee opened on 31 October in Nanjing. Chairman Chu Jiang and Vice Chairman Hong Peilin presided over the session's meetings.

The session discussed the political report to the 13th CPC National Congress as the first item on its agenda. Chairman Chu Jiang said of the political report: On the basis of summing up practical experience, it creatively epitomizes the various important theories of the initial stage of socialism, clearly sets forth the basic line for the initial stage of socialism, and spells out the decisions on the reform of the economic and political structure and on the basic principle for strengthening party building in the course of reform and opening to the outside world. It is a major contribution to Marxist theory and a guide for us in advancing along the road of socialism with Chinese characteristics. Other members on the committee also expressed their views on the theory of the initial stage of socialism, the reform of the political structure, and the concept of one country, two systems.

At the plenary meeting yesterday afternoon, Vice Governor Ling Qihong on behalf of the Jiangsu provincial government made a report on the draft regulations on the management of collective industrial enterprises in Jiangsu's rural areas; (Wu Chun), deputy director of the provincial Educational Commission, on behalf of the Jiangsu provincial government made a report on the revision of the draft regulations concerning secondary vocational and technical education in Jiangsu Province; (Lin Yixuan), vice chairman of the Educational, Science,

Technology, and Cultural Committee of the Standing Committee of the provincial People's Congress, made a report on the examination of the aforementioned draft regulations; (Wang Jiesun), vice chairman of the Standing Committee of the Nanjing City People's Congress, made an explanatory report on the regulations on security protection of Nanjing City offices, organizations, enterprises, and institutions; and (Wang Liandao), vice chairman of the Standing Committee of the Wuxi City People's Congress, made a report on the provisional regulations on managing urban housing in Wuxi City.

The session will discuss the above local laws and regulations.

Committee Meets on 4 Nov

OW070345 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service
in Mandarin 2300 GMT 4 Nov 87

[Text] The 28th Session of the 6th Jiangsu Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee held a plenary meeting on the morning of 4 November. Vice Chairman Wang Bingshi presided over the meeting.

The meeting listened to a briefing by (Duan Shizhen), secretary general of the provincial government, on a general inspection of the results in teaching legal knowledge in the province. (Zhu Ze), president of the provincial Higher People's Court, delivered a report on the implementation of the Marriage Law. (Xu Qingan), deputy secretary general of the provincial government, made a report on the situation of the cultural market on behalf of the provincial government. Wang Shouqiang, director of the provincial Department of Water Conservancy; and (Wu Rongmei), director of the provincial Environment Protection Bureau, separately delivered reports on behalf of the provincial government on the handling of the proposals handed down by the Fifth Session of the Sixth Provincial People's Congress. (Lu Yongzhi), deputy director of the General Office of the provincial government, delivered a report on behalf of the provincial government on the handling of the suggestions, criticism, and comments made by the Fifth Session of the Sixth Provincial People's Congress.

The meeting also listened to explanations made by Vice Governor Ling Qihong and other comrades on some personnel appointments and removals.

Jiangsu Congress Delegates Return Home

OW070323 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service
in Mandarin 2300 GMT 4 Nov 87

[Excerpts] The delegates from Jiangsu Province who attended the 13th CPC National Congress flew back to Nanjing from Beijing on the morning of 4 November.

Chen Huanyou, deputy secretary of the provincial party committee and vice governor of Jiangsu Province, happily told the reporters after he deplaned: Now that we have returned home, we will seriously organize the

cadres to study the guidelines of the congress and convey them to the people. We will do a still better job in reform and opening to the outside world in consideration of Jiangsu's reality.

Vice Governor Yang Yongyi said: The recent congress was a meeting of great significance in the history of our party. It has elected a new leading body trusted by the whole party and by the people throughout the country. It has expounded the theory of the initial stage of socialism, and provided a theoretical basis for our socialist construction and for our reforms of the economic and political structures. [passage omitted]

The delegates were met at the airport by responsible Comrades Sun Han, Hu Fuming, Zhou Ze, Guo Tao, (Zhang Yuxian) and Zhang Yaohua.

Jiangsu PLA Leaders Praise CPC Congress

OW070329 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service
in Mandarin 2300 GMT 4 Nov 87

[Text] To study and understand the theory of the initial stage of socialism is conducive to eliminating ideological obstacles in the course of reform; correctly treating the party's basic line, principles, and policies; comprehensively and accurately understanding the essence of the documents of the 13th National Party Congress; and doing one's share to promote and strengthen reforms. This was the conclusion reached by the leading comrades of the Jiangsu Military District and the participants to a political work meeting of the military district during a discussion on how to study and implement well the documents of the 13th National Party Congress.

Yue Dewang, member of the Standing Committee of the provincial party committee and political commissar of the provincial military district, said: The documents of the 13th National Party Congress are rich in content. In order to accurately and comprehensively understand the essence of the documents of the congress, we must familiarize ourselves with the theoretical basis for the basic viewpoints on reforms contained in the reports to the congress.

Zhen Shen, commander of the Jiangsu Military District, said: The main theme of the 13th National Party Congress was reform. The criteria for examining the results of implementing the guidelines of the 13th National Party Congress must be the results of reforms. At present, some PLA cadres and fighters still have doubts about such reformative measures as the system of lease and the system of partnership, mainly because they do not clearly understand the nature of the reform. The only way to solve this problem is to study more of the theory of reform.

During the study and discussion, comrades from the political departments of military subdistricts exchanged experiences of their recent study of the theory of the

initial stage of socialism. They also discussed how to use such experience to promote the study of the documents of the 13th National Party Congress.

Jiangxi Delegation Returns From Congress
OW090826 Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service
in Mandarin 1100 GMT 5 Nov 87

[Excerpt] Jiangxi's delegation to the 13th party congress returned to Nanchang by chartered plane this morning. Comrades who attended the congress as observers also arrived on the same flight. Wan Shaofen, member of the 13th CPC Committee and secretary of the provincial party committee; and Wu Guanzheng, member of the CPC Central Committee and governor, remained in Beijing to attend a work meeting. The delegates deplaned at 1050, filled with enthusiasm and confidence. Leading comrades including Jiang Zhuping, Pei Dean, (Li Sheng), Pen Shengxi, Lu Liang, Wang Guande, (Liu Binjyao) and (Yan Xianjin), who were at the airport to greet the delegation, stepped forward to shake hands with the delegates and extend welcome and congratulations. Liu Fangren, deputy secretary of the provincial party committee and newly elected alternate member of the CPC Central Committee, noted joyfully: The 13th CPC National Congress was a very important meeting. We Jiangxi delegates held unanimously that this meeting greatly educated and inspired us. On the eve of our departure from Beijing, we held a special meeting and each of us indicated that we would study every word of Comrade Zhao Ziyang's report with the people of Jiangxi and implement the guidelines of the 13th Party Congress in connection with Jiangxi's concrete conditions. We should earnestly study, in particular, the theory of the initial stage of socialism and the party's basic line, continue to emancipate the mind, and expedite and strengthen reform so as to carry out well all undertakings of the province.

Southwest Region

Xizang Leader on Congress, Dalai Clique
HK090143 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin
1130 GMT 8 Nov 87

[Text] Raidi, deputy secretary of the regional party committee, addressed a gathering of party-member cadres at and above independent county level in the regional organs today. Discussing the topic of seriously studying and implementing the spirit of the 13th Party Congress in close connection with Xizang realities, he made an important speech on how the region should currently study and implement the spirit of the congress.

Comrade Raidi said that the focus of studying and implementing the congress spirit is to seriously study Comrade Zhao Ziyang's report. The main themes of this report are clear and conspicuous, its conclusions are scientific and incisive, and it sets clear guidelines. The report fully affirms Comrade Deng Xiaoping's historical merits. The contents of the report are extremely rich. In

studying and implementing the report, we must proceed from Xizang realities; at present, we should pay attention to grasping the following four aspects:

1. We must guide the cadres and masses to understand that the great changes of the past 9 years are the result of all-round implementation of the line of the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee.
2. We must profoundly appreciate the theory on the initial stage of socialism and the party's basic line.
3. We must establish the Marxist view of nationality and strive to do a good job in nationality work.
4. Every party member must stand up to the double test in the new situation, that is, they must stand up to the tests of holding power and of reform and opening up. In Xizang, the most important thing is to stand up to the test of the struggle between unity and splittism.

Raidi said: Unity and splittism represent the greatest political dividing line, and the most important basis for us in examining every cadre. The regional party committee demands that everyone take a firm and clear-cut stand in the front rank of the struggle against splittism. There cannot be the slightest wavering or ambiguity.

We must profoundly understand that the two disturbances were deliberately engineered by the Dalai clique and a few splittist elements, and the entire responsibility lies with them. Our solemn stand in preserving the unity of the motherland is unswerving.

The series of principles and policies laid down for Xizang by the CPC Central Committee have not changed. In connection with studying and implementing the spirit of the 13th Party Congress, we must launch in depth propaganda and education focusing on patriotism. We must get a good grasp of propaganda and education in preserving the motherland's unity and opposing splittism, and step up propaganda and education in nationality solidarity, in upholding the concept that Tibetans and Hans cannot do without each other, and in preserving stability and unity and persevering in reform and opening up. We must particularly stress that there is no change in the central authorities' current policies on Xizang. Thus we can enhance people's understanding, enable them to distinguish between right and wrong, and translate study and publicity of the basic line of the 13th Party Congress into concrete terms in the region.

Comrade Raidi stressed in conclusion that the current focus should be on studying in connection with reality the second part of Comrade Zhao Ziyang's report entitled: The Initial Stage of Socialism and the Party's Basic Line. We should further expose the crimes of the Dalai clique and a few splittist elements in sabotaging the

motherland's unification, nationality solidarity, and stability and unity, and in inciting and plotting the disturbances in Lhasa. We must have a clearer understanding of the background, origin, nature, goals, harm, and responsibility regarding the Lhasa disturbances.

Taking study and implementation of the 13th Party Congress spirit as the motive force, we must also get a thoroughly good grasp of current work and score outstanding successes in work to hit back at the criminal activities of the Dalai clique and the handful of splittist elements.

Gyanincain Norbu, deputy secretary of the regional party committee, presided at the meeting. Present were leaders of the party, government, Army, and CPPCC including Hu Songjie, Pudoje, (Wang Guangqi), Puquin, Gyibug Puncog Cedain, Jiang Cuo, Zhou Yangyu, and others.

Journalist Says Situation in Lhasa 'Tense'
HK070858 Hong Kong AFP in English 0841 GMT
7 Nov 87

[Text] Beijing, Nov 7 (AFP)—Chinese police detained two Norwegian journalists at Lhasa airport for seven hours earlier this week, only letting them into Tibet after they promised not to take part in "political demonstrations," one of the newsmen said here Saturday.

"We heard our names called out at the airport by the military police, who told us we were not allowed to enter the region because we were journalists," Beijing-based *Aftenposten* correspondent Terje Svabo told *Agence France-Presse* in a telephone interview.

Mr Svabo, who was accompanied by *Aftenposten* photographer Dag Grundseth, said he was part of one of the last two tourist groups China had allowed into Tibet since authorities closed the region following violent anti-Chinese protests last month.

Mr Svabo, who returned here Thursday, said he and Mr Grundseth were detained for seven hours Monday after they refused to sign a document that asked him "to promise not to write anything or take pictures while in the Tibetan capital."

He said they were only freed after signing another letter "saying we would not participate in any political demonstrations."

Beijing authorities have closed off Tibet to virtually all foreign tourists and banned foreign journalists from covering unrest since it expelled 15 reporters from Lhasa last month.

Tibetan delegates to the Chinese Communist Party's 13th Congress denied last week that China had closed off the region, saying that journalists were "welcome" to visit Lhasa.

Chinese police expelled two Britons and one West German working in Lhasa last week, charging them with possession of Dalai Lama photos, Tibetan documents, and involvement in "subversive" pro-independence activism.

The situation in the Tibetan capital was still "tense," according to Mr Svabo, who said he had seen dozens of Chinese police armed with semi-automatic weapons patrolling the city and a sacred religious circuit near the Jokhang Temple.

Tibetan pilgrims walk clockwise several times around the circular path, Lhasa's holiest area, as part of their daily devotions. Police were reportedly patrolling the path counterclockwise in an apparent show of force.

Mr Svabo quoted Tibetan monks as telling him that 28 novice monks detained by Chinese police after a violent pro-independence riot on October 1 were still "missing."

He said he had also been told that plainclothes police were stationed in Drepung and Sera monasteries and on the roof of the Jokhang Temple, which overlooks Lhasa's holiest square.

Foreign tourists returning from Lhasa told journalists here last week that Chinese police, armed with stun-guns and shields, were patrolling the streets of Lhasa, which they said was under nightly curfew.

They said police had made hundreds of late night arrests.

North Region

Beijing CPPCC Standing Committee Meets
SK090307 Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO in Chinese
28 Oct 87 p 1

[Text] The 50th Standing Committee Meeting of the Beijing Municipal CPPCC Committee was held on 26 October.

At the meeting, the CPPCC members discussed the issue of Taiwan compatriots returning to the mainland to visit their relatives and friends and to travel. Li Bokang and Deng Jixing, vice chairmen of the municipal CPPCC Committee; and Gan Ying, honorary president of the municipal Fellowship Association of Taiwan Compatriots, made speeches at the meeting. CPPCC members warmly welcomed Taiwan compatriots to visit the mainland and put forth suggestions on how to do a good job in receiving them.

An item of personnel appointment and removal was adopted at the meeting. Fan Yousheng, former deputy director of the office of the municipal CPPCC Committee, was appointed director of the office at the meeting.

Gao Ge, vice chairman of the municipal CPPCC Committee, presided over the meeting. Attending the meeting were Vice Chairmen of the Municipal CPPCC Committee Guan Shixiong, Su Congzhou, An Lin, Xia Xiang, Li Chen, Wu Baosan, Ding Gongnan, Kang Guanqing, and Gan Ying.

Beijing Establishes Supervisory Bureau

SK090709 Beijing City Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 28 Oct 87

[Text] With the approval of the State Council, Beijing Municipality recently established its supervisory bureau under the municipal people's government and a special organ in charge of supervisory work. It will carry out supervision over the work done by various administrative departments and their personnel under the municipal people's government, by the principal responsible persons of various district and county people's governments, and by the leading cadres appointed by the state administrative organs in municipal enterprises and establishments.

In line with the circular of the municipal people's government, district and county people's governments throughout the municipality should fulfill the task of establishing a supervisory bureau by the end of 1987.

The circular of the municipal people's government urges the supervisory organs at the district-county level to take a clear-cut stand in upholding the four cardinal principles; to unswervingly implement the principle of conducting reforms, opening to the outside world, and invigorating the economy; to strictly perform their duties; and to ensure the enforcement of state policies, law and order, and of rules and regulations. The current task of these supervisory organs is to strictly investigate and deal with the cases of embezzlement, accepting or seeking bribes, selling out economic information, and of committing dereliction of duty while signing economic contracts with outside firms; and to earnestly investigate and deal with government officials who have committed serious mistakes of bureaucracy.

The municipal people's government urges various relevant departments and units to actively bolster the work conducted by the supervisory organs over the affairs of administrative units and to ensure the smooth enforcement of various policies, law and orders, and rules and regulations.

Hebei Congress Standing Committee Meeting

SK090927 Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO in Chinese 29 Oct 87 p 1

[Text] The 30th Standing Committee meeting of the 6th provincial People's Congress opened in Shijiazhuang, the provincial capital, on the morning of 27 October.

Guo Zhi, vice chairman of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, presided over the meeting. This Standing Committee meeting will examine the "Hebei Provincial 'Draft' Regulations Regarding Supervision Over Trademarks and Punishment of Trademark Violations," the "Hebei Provincial 'Draft' Regulations Regarding the Management of Forest Resources," and the "Shijiazhuang City Methods Regarding the Management of Housing Removal for Urban Construction"; will listen to the report by the provincial government on the implementation of the "Hebei Provincial Provisional Regulations Regarding the Development of Professional and Technical Education," the report on the province-wide inspection on the popularization and enforcement of various laws, and the report on market prices; will discuss matters relating to the convocation of the Sixth Session of the Sixth Hebei Provincial People's Congress and the questions concerning the number of deputies to people's congresses from cities having districts; and will decide on some personnel appointments and removals.

Attending the 27 October meeting were vice chairman of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, including Yue Zongtai, Zhang Zhenchuan, Pan Chengxiao, Liu Ying, Zhang Kerang, Wang Yu, Han Qimin, Du Benjie, and Wang Youhui.

Attending the meeting as observers were Wang Zuwu, provincial vice governor, Wang Yugong, deputy president of the provincial People's Court; Ma Jingjian, deputy chief procurator of the provincial People's Procuratorate; as well as responsible persons of various departments and commissions under the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee; responsible persons of the pertinent departments under the provincial government; and responsible persons of People's Congress standing committees of the nine cities under the jurisdiction of the provincial authorities.

Tianjin Congress Meeting Concludes 5 Nov

SK060656 Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 5 Nov 87

[Text] The 38th Standing Committee meeting of the municipal People's Congress, which concluded on 5 November, approved several Tianjin Municipality regulations on economic contract management, a decision on accepting the resignation of Wang Huatang from the post of Standing Committee member of the municipal People's Congress, and personnel changes.

The 4 November session heard and discussed a report on how the township enterprises of Tianjin Municipality implemented environmental protection and labor protection laws delivered by (Han Ruilin), deputy director of the municipal Township Enterprise Management Bureau, on behalf of the municipal government. It also heard and discussed a report on how Tianjin Municipality conducted education to popularize the knowledge on laws delivered by Zhao Ruji, director of the municipal Judicial Bureau, on behalf of the municipal government.

Northwest Region

Qinghai Meeting Relays 13th Congress Spirit

*HK070637 Xining Qinghai Provincial Service
in Mandarin 0430 GMT 7 Nov 87*

[Text] The Qinghai provincial party committee held a meeting of senior cadres of the provincial organs yesterday to relay the spirit of the 13th Party Congress. Huanjuecalang, deputy secretary of the committee, presided. Han Yingxuan, a delegate to the congress and member of the Standing Committee of the provincial party committee, relayed the spirit of the congress.

After speaking on the proceedings at the congress, Han Yingxuan said that he felt there were four outstanding features of the congress: 1) It fully embodied reform; 2) it brought democracy into full play; 3) its atmosphere was filled with unity and victory; 4) its political life was further opened up, and this attracted international attention.

Han Yingxuan said: The report delivered by Comrade Zhao Ziyang on behalf of the CPC Central Committee was based on the theory on the initial stage of socialism and centered on building socialism with Chinese characteristics. Taking reform and opening up as its starting point, the report made an all-round and complete summation of experiences in the great practice of reform and opening up since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, incisively analyzed China's national condition and its current historical stage, further set the guidelines for economic construction, for economic and political structural reform, and for strengthening party building while engaged in reform and opening up. It drew the blueprint for China's future, and, through integrating theory with practice, answered a series of major questions on theory and construction. This was a new development of Marxism, a textbook on contemporary scientific socialism in China, and a programmatic document on building socialism with Chinese characteristics.

Comrades Huanjuecalang and Han Yingxuan put forward specific demands on how to study and implement the spirit of the 13th Party Congress. They pointed out that studying, relaying, and implementing the spirit of the 13th Party Congress is the central task at present and for a time to come. We must thoroughly and seriously grasp this task. While organizing the work of relaying this spirit, all areas and departments must spend a concentrated period of time in organizing their party members, cadres, staff, and workers to study and discuss the congress report and the other documents, to appreciate their spirit, enhance understanding, and unify their thinking. The leading cadres at all levels must take the lead in study among themselves and in the leadership groups, and play an exemplary part for the party members and the masses. Relaying and studying in the rural and pastoral areas should be mainly done by organizing lectures. The provincial, autonomous prefectural, and

county party schools should train backbone theory elements for lecturing on the 13th Party Congress. After being trained, these comrades should go down to the grass roots to lecture to the peasants and herdsmen. The spirit of the congress should be relayed to all the rural and pastoral areas by the spring festival.

In studying the 13th Party Congress spirit, we must regard education in the theory on the initial stage and in the party's basic line as a very important task. We should spend 2 years or longer in carrying out this education with organization, plans, and measures throughout the province.

At present we should grasp the following tasks, taking study and implementation of the congress spirit as the motive force: 1) Continue to promote the double increase and double economy drive and fulfill and overfill the year's economic plans; 2) do a good job in changing the major leadership groups in the province next year; 3) seriously sum up this year's work, study and arrange next year's work, and strive for a good start to next year.

Responsible comrades of the party, government, and Army in the province attended the gathering.

Shaanxi Secretary Addresses Reform Meeting

*HK090307 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service
in Mandarin 0030 GMT 9 Nov 87*

[Excerpts] Yesterday, provincial party committee Secretary Zhang Boxing and Deputy Secretary and Acting Governor Hou Zongbin addressed the provincial planning conference and economic structural reform work conference. They called on party organizations and government departments to devote their main efforts to organizing party members and the masses to study the 13th Party Congress documents. In connection with implementing the congress documents, we must act immediately on a number of issues on which the central authorities have already made very clear pronouncements, without waiting for the upper levels to relay the measures and make arrangements.

Comrades Zhang Boxing and Hou Zongbin have just returned to the province after attending the 13th Party Congress. [passage omitted] Zhang Boxing called on the leading cadres at all levels and party members and masses throughout the province to update their concepts, unify their thinking, work hard, focus on improving economic returns, and promote the steady and coordinated further development of the province's economy and the further deepening of the province's reforms. Comrade Hou Zongbin stressed in his speech that the province should strive for liveliness amid constriction and for advance amid steadiness in its economic work next year, speed up the pace of reform, and gain economic returns from reforms.

The two comrades pointed out that although Shaanxi's economy and reforms have developed greatly in recent years, the province is still very poor compared with certain advanced coastal regions. They called on the cadres and masses, guided by the 13th Party Congress spirit, to persevere in reform, opening up, and invigoration; seize the current favorable opportunities to vigorously develop commodity economy; and strive to transform the province's backwardness in not too long a time.

These two conferences concluded on 8 November, after 5 days in session. The provincial party committee and government decided that the two conferences should be held simultaneously, with the main aim of better implementing the spirit of the 13th Party Congress and integrating arrangements for economic work with arrangements for economic structural reform. [passage omitted]

The meetings decided that the general guideline for arranging the national economic and social development plans in the province for 1988 is: Under the premise of improving economic returns, strive to increase output and income; continue to control demand; increase and improve total social supply; maintain sustained and steady economic development; strengthen controls over prices, credits, and finances; strive to maintain market prosperity; and keep prices basically stable, to ensure that the people's living standards will continue to improve somewhat.

The main tasks in deepening economic structural reforms in the province in 1988 are: Focus on deepening the reforms in the enterprise operational mechanism, and at the same time develop markets for capital goods, consumer goods, and capital; explore ways of carrying out reforms in the investment, material supply, and foreign trade systems; and do a good job in organizing pilot projects in reform.

At the start of the meetings, Vice Governor Zhang Bin conveyed the spirit of the national planning conference and national economic structural reform work conference, together with Comrade Zhao Ziyang's speech at those conferences. During the meetings, (Chen Xingwen), director of the provincial Planning Commission, delivered a report on plan arrangements and plan structural reform in 1988. (Lu Jianmin), director of the provincial Structural Reform Office, delivered a report on deepening economic structural reform in 1988. Responsible persons of departments concerned reported on schemes for deepening enterprise reforms and for promoting reforms in investment, material supply, foreign trade, electric power, finances, and commerce.

Vice Governor Zhang Bin delivered a summation report at the conclusion of the meetings yesterday afternoon. Leading comrades of the provincial party committee, Advisory Commission, People's Congress Standing Committee, government, and CPPCC attended the meetings.

In his summation, Zhang Bin said that in next year's economic work it is necessary to implement the guideline laid down by the State Council on further steadying the economy and deepening the reforms, firm up and perfect the enterprise contracted management mechanism, and devote great energy to solving agricultural problems, especially the problem of grain production. We must tighten finances and credit, keep the scale of capital construction and the growth of consumption funds under control, vigorously develop commodity production, ensure social supply, and stabilize the markets and the prices.

Comrade Zhang Bin called on all localities and departments to establish the concept of the overall situation and do their work actively and positively in line with the provincial authorities' arrangements. From now on, we must make a start with controlling the scale of capital construction and tightening finances and credit, striving for results by the end of the year in order to create conditions for carrying out next year's economic and social development plans and for implementing the schemes for deepening economic structural reforms. [passage omitted]

Shaanxi Urges Study of Congress Documents

HK080343 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service
in Mandarin 0030 GMT 8 Nov 87

[Excerpts] The Shaanxi provincial party committee yesterday issued a circular to all prefectural, city, and county party committees, the party groups of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, the provincial government, and the provincial CPPCC, the party committee of the provincial military district, the party groups of the provincial court and procuratorate, the organs of the provincial party committee, the party groups of the provincial government organs, and the party groups of the provincial-level mass organizations, on seriously studying and extensively publicizing the documents of the 13th Party Congress. The circular made the following points on seriously organizing study and publicity of the congress documents throughout the province:

1. Seriously studying and extensively publicizing the congress documents is the main task of all party committees at all levels at present and for a time to come. The 13th Party Congress was a congress of extremely great significance and far-reaching impact in our party's history. The report delivered by Comrade Zhao Ziyang on behalf of the 12th CPC Central Committee demonstrated and expounded on the theory on the initial stage of socialism, gave a more complete explanation of the party's basic line for the initial stage of socialism, and creatively upheld and developed scientific Marxism on a whole series of major issues. It is the crystallization of the collective wisdom of the whole party, and the program for guiding all-round reforms and the socialist modernization drive. It is a milestone showing that our

party has become more mature ideologically and theoretically. The congress and the First Plenary Session also examined and approved a series of important documents.

Seriously studying and extensively publicizing the 13th Party Congress documents is bound to raise the whole party's theoretical and ideological level to a new plane, and to stimulate the advance of the great cause of building socialism with Chinese characteristics. The party committees at all levels must regard studying and publicizing the congress documents as their main task at present and for a time to come, and undertake careful organization, serious study, and extensive publicity.

2. In organizing study, it is necessary to concentrate efforts on mastering and digesting the 13th Party Congress report and thoroughly and accurately grasping its spiritual essence. The documents must be read in entirety. In particular, Comrade Zhao Ziyang's report must be read seriously and repeatedly. On the basis of careful and thorough study, it is necessary to continually deepen study in close connection with the reality of our own areas, departments, and units.

In studying and publicizing the 13th Party Congress documents, we should regard the theory on the initial stage of socialism and the basic line in the initial stage as the main topics. In studying the portions of the report regarding the strategy for economic development, economic and political structural reform, strengthening party building in the course of reform and opening up, and striving for new victories of Marxism in China, and so on, we must begin with the theory on the initial stage of socialism, with the party's basic line for the initial stage of socialism, and with the guidelines for speeding up and deepening reform.

To deepen our understanding of the spirit of the documents, we should study in conjunction the two recently published books: "Important Speeches of Comrade Deng Xiaoping" and "Persevere in Reform, Opening up, and Invigoration—a Collection of Relevant Important Documents Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee."

3. Strengthen leadership, to ensure that study and publicity are on a sound basis. The party committees at all levels must decide on study and publicity plans and arrangements suited to the reality of their own systems, areas, and units, and devote their efforts to seriously organizing their implementation. [passage omitted] Study of the congress documents should last from now until the first half of next year. The focus is on grasping study by leading cadres at and above county-level. [passage omitted]

4. Bring into full play the role of the press, broadcasting, television, publishing, and theoretical study departments in relaying, guiding, and encouraging. The provincial party committee demands that these units quickly formulate plans for reports and commentaries publicizing the 13th Party Congress and also for theoretical study. [passage omitted]

5. Turn the spirit of the 13th Party Congress into the spontaneous action of the party members and the masses, to stimulate still greater victories in all work in the province. Speeding up and deepening reform is the main topic of the congress. Studying and publicizing the spirit of the congress should be firmed up in speeding up and deepening reforms. [passage omitted]

Around Spring Festival 1988, the provincial party committee will organize forces to check on the situation in study and publicity in all localities and the major provincial systems.

Yu Kuo-hua Denounces Taiwan Independence
HK060719 Hong Kong ZHONGGUO TONGXUN SHE
in Chinese 1420 GMT 4 Nov 87

[Report: "Yu Kuo-hua Sternly Denounces Once Again the View of Independence for Taiwan"]

[Text] Taipei, 4 Nov (ZHONGGUO TONGXUN SHE)—Yesterday, when speaking in the Legislative Yuan General Inquiries on government work, Yu Kuo-hua, president of the Executive Yuan of Taiwan once again sternly denounced advocating the independence of Taiwan. He also warned that the authorities would deal by law with those who openly challenge the law.

According to Taiwan newspaper reports, in the Legislative Yuan inquiries yesterday, a few "Democratic Progressive Party" legislative members suggested discussing whether Taiwan "should be independent, peacefully reunified, or remain as is" in the future. They think that "everyone living in Taiwan has the power to make this decision."

Yu Kuo-hua pointed out when answering inquiries that advocating the independence of Taiwan means advocating the division of the national territory and the destruction of the integrity of the country. He said: "Advocating independence for Taiwan" is to challenge the law openly. This would bring about imminent and visible danger to Taiwan. Therefore, the government will not only deal by law with this matter in the strictest manner but also hopes that all Taiwan compatriots will realize the error and harm of this advocacy.

Today, *Chung Yang Jih Pao*, *Lien Ho Pao*, and *Chung Kuo Shih Pao* published editorials and special commentaries on this topic, sternly denouncing speeches on

advocating the "independence of Taiwan". The title of *Chung Yang Jih Pao's* editorial is "Advocating the Independence of Taiwan is to Start a Fire to Burn Yourself".

Taiwan Urged to Allow Mainlanders' Visits
OW061401 Beijing in Mandarin to Taiwan 0400 GMT
5 Nov 87

[Excerpts] Listeners, since the Taiwan authorities officially announced lifting the ban on family visits to the mainland by the people in Taiwan, the first batch of Taiwan compatriots has openly arrived in the mainland for family visits. All the staff of this station extend a warm welcome and congratulations to our fellow countrymen from Taiwan. [Passage omitted]

The Taiwan authorities have flaunted the banner of democracy and freedom. They were finally forced to swim with the tide and allow the people in Taiwan to visit their dear ones on the mainland. This can really be called a wise move. What makes the decision imperfect is that, although people coming to the mainland for family visits will not be imprisoned, they have to make a detour. This incurs extra expenses to our Taiwan compatriots and benefits others. Moreover, not only people in Taiwan have their dear ones on the mainland. Tens of thousands of our fellow countrymen of Taiwan origin on the mainland have left their native place for decades, and are still not allowed by the Taiwan authorities to visit it. Such a one-way policy not only does not conform to the principle of the people's livelihood, but also runs counter to the moral principles and traditions of the Chinese nation. Therefore, we sincerely hope that the Taiwan authorities will go a step forward to allow family members on both sides of the Strait to communicate freely and reunite for family happiness.

Chiang Says Congress Refuels Power Struggle

OW050815 Taipei CNA in English 1512 GMT
4 Nov 87

[Text] Taipei, Nov 4 (CNA)—President Chiang Ching-kuo said Wednesday that the Chinese Communist Party [CCP] Congress is nothing but the beginning of another round of power struggle in the communist party.

President Chiang spoke while presiding over a Kuomintang [KMT] Central Standing Committee meeting in his capacity as KMT chairman. Hsi Chang-lo, director of the KMT Central Committee's Department of Mainland Operations, reported on the CCP's 13th Congress at the meeting.

The President said the congress not only reflected a CCP long-term internal power struggle but also exposed contradictions in the thinking, personnel system and policy which will never be resolved.

President Chiang pointed out that the communist advocacy of the theory of "the primary stage of socialism" during the congress is [word indistinct] at glossing over their failures in so-called reforms.

It is noteworthy that Teng Hsiao-ping, while holding on to his post as chairman of "the military commission," is still in control of the Peiping regime in spite of his stepping down from the "Politburo," President Chiang said. This, he added, shows that the Chinese Communists are still blindly indulging in their theory of "political power comes out of the barrel of a gun."

President Chiang also ordered government agencies to make an in-depth study of the CCP's internal contradictions in order to identify favorable opportunities for the nation in its anti-communist war.

World Attention to President Chiang Noted

OW060537 Taipei International Service in English
0200 GMT 5 Nov 87

[Station commentary "Crediting President Chiang Ching-kuo"]

[Text] A politician could not ask for a better week than the one President Chiang Ching-kuo had this week. Not only are the Republic of China's liberalizations getting favorable worldwide press and media coverage, but so is the president, who is being correctly described as the architect of Taiwan's final leap to the status of a developed democracy.

First, it was the *Asian Wall Street Journal* that came calling on President Chiang. Articles and an editorial that resulted from an interview with the president

heaped generous praise on his efforts to engineer Taiwan's passage to democracy. That respected paper also complimented President Chiang for his personal traits, and painted an accurate picture of him as an upbeat, deeply caring leader.

Next came *Asiaweek* magazine, a *Time* magazine-style publication out of Hong Kong. *Asiaweek* ran an article in this week's edition that also trumpeted President Chiang's achievements as the chief engineer of the liberalization process on Taiwan.

Asiaweek concluded that President Chiang had already assured himself a place in history before the reforms were introduced. Now that they are in full swing and are having a major impact on Taiwan's march toward democracy, *Asiaweek* feels that his place in history is being even more firmly cemented.

Asiaweek went a step further by asserting that President Chiang's efforts may guarantee Taiwan's, quote, role as a catalyst of economic growth in Asia, unquote. The weekly wrote that because of President Chiang's stewardship, Taiwan will eventually have major influence on the wider destiny of China as a whole.

As the beat of progress quickens on Taiwan, President Chiang's leadership is sure to get more and more attention in the international spotlight. Last year, when the liberalization process was no more than a promise and a set of plans on a drawing board, President Chiang was praised for his vision and for his grasp of the need for change on Taiwan.

There was a lot of talk last year about President Chiang's chances of being chosen as *Time* magazine's man of the year. Some thought that the time had come for his achievements in guiding Taiwan toward development and democracy to be recognized on that level.

Now that the promises of 1986 have been carried out in 1987, the man of the year talk is increasingly heard again, here at home and among friends abroad. Meanwhile, the international media have not failed to take notice of the progress on Taiwan, and when credit is mentioned, it is usually given to President Chiang.

Invariably, the media describes President Chiang's efforts as those of an, quote, aging leader, unquote, who is trying to, quote, put the cherries on top, unquote, of what many observers already call an, quote, a-one legacy, unquote.

Whatever President Chiang achieves in the future will indeed be just icing on the cake. He has set the mold for Taiwan, and when it dries sometime in the next 10 to 15 years, no one will have forgotten whom to credit.

'Scuffle' Mars Self-Determination Convention
*HK091000 Hong Kong AFP in English 0944 GMT
9 Nov 87*

[Text] Taipei, Nov 9 (AFP)—A scuffle involving a supporter of Taiwan independence marred a convention here Monday of the opposition Democratic Progressive Party (DPP), which supports Taiwanese self-determination, witnesses said.

The two-day national convention, which is expected to discuss the inclusion of a pro-independence clause in its platform, opened at a downtown hotel here as the press sharply criticized the idea of an independent Taiwan.

Publisher Cheng Nan-jun, not a DPP member, tried to hand out books entitled "Outlook for an Independent Taiwan" to some 200 party delegates attending the convention and clashed with several DPP leaders, witnesses said.

DPP legislator Chu Kao-cheng and about 10 other delegates traded punches with Mr Cheng until Mr Chu slammed a chair at the publisher who had fallen to the ground, causing a deep head-wound that needed stitches, they said.

Mr Chu, one of 13 DPP legislators, is noted for his freewheeling style in parliament, cursing government officials, spitting on other legislators and jumping on desks, observers said.

Mr Cheng, of the *Freedom Era Weekly* group, told *Agence France-Presse* at a local hospital later he did not plan to sue Mr Chu because "all I am interested is to promote Taiwan independence."

Informed sources said prosecutors have been gathering evidence to charge Mr Cheng with sedition for advocating an independent state, which is banned by the ruling Kuomintang (KMT) under the National Security Law.

The KMT, which fled here in 1949 after defeat by the communists, claims sovereignty over the mainland, while Beijing considers the island a breakaway province which it has vowed to retake one day.

The DPP, formed 13 months ago in defiance of a ban on new political parties and still technically illegal, was expected to discuss revisions in its charter and platform at the convention, its second since it was founded.

Among main items to be discussed is the inclusion of the clause—"People in Taiwan should have the freedom to advocate Taiwan independence"—in the DPP platform, which has been proposed by some 100 party members.

Leading newspapers Monday hit out at the independence idea.

"We believe that democracy and economic prosperity is the only way out for Taiwan," the mass-circulation *China Times* said in an editorial.

"But democracy will be meaningless if (we) give up territorial sovereignty and separate ourselves from China," it added.

"It is irrelevant to promote self-determination since Taiwan is a part of China and its 20 million residents are also Chinese... Instead of advocating self-determination, we should work for a unified China based on democracy and a free economic system."

Another influential paper, the *United Daily News*, said independence ideology "would destroy the democracy we have built," and the *Central Daily News*, organ of the ruling Kuomintang (KMT), cited overseas scholars to refute the idea.

KMT Lawmakers Oppose Taiwan Independence
*OW081346 Taipei International Service in English
0200 GMT 7 Nov 87*

[Text] The ruling Kuomintang [KMT] Party caucus in the Legislative Yuan Thursday passed a resolution calling on the authorities concerned to categorically declare opposition to the advocacy of Taiwan independence. The resolution also urged the party leadership to quickly decide how to strengthen the parliament. Some senior legislators expressed their strong opposition to the proposal for general reelection of the parliament. They said an overall reelection will be against national interests. Several Taiwan-elected KMT members responded: There's a growing call in society for general parliamentary reelection. But they also pledged to support any directive from the party leadership. Some others proposed the ruling party implement a retirement program for senior parliamentarians to (?promote) revitalization. However, both senior and younger generation of KMT lawmakers are opposed to the advocacy of Taiwan independence. They said the call is tantamount to committing treason of the country and the government should take immediate measures to stop it from further spreading.

Hong Kong

More Daya Bay Plant Construction Errors *HK060501 Hong Kong HONGKONG STANDARD* *in English 6 Nov 87 p 1*

[By Andy Ho and Wilson Wong]

[Text] Three more Daya Bay construction errors—kept under wraps for 53 days—were revealed yesterday.

The mistakes were outlined in an investigation report by the Guangdong Nuclear Power Joint Venture Company (GNPJVC), which was submitted to the Legislative Council [Legco] ad hoc group on Daya Bay yesterday.

They were disclosed as the government announced it was satisfied with action taken by the power station's builders as a result of the construction error that left a large part of the reinforcing steel out of the first layer of the reactor raft.

Electricite de France plans to start pouring concrete for the second layer tomorrow, after putting in extra reinforcements to compensate for the missing bars below.

The report to Legco, called for at the height of last month's row over the original disclosure, also reveals that:

Some of the reinforcement rods are several centimetres away from the locations set out in the plans.

The reactor raft's outer area contains 255 more reinforcing bars than the drawings specify.

Some of the bars are the wrong size. In 20 locations 32 mm bars have been used when 25 mm bars were specified; and in six places 25 mm bars have been used in place of the 32 mm variety.

The report does not address directly the councillors' demand for an independent assessment of the builder's proposed remedy.

It is largely an elaboration on what Mr Zan Yunlong, executive chief of the nuclear project, told a group of local engineers three days ago.

But Mr Zan made no reference to the three additional errors.

Two technical experts of the company will brief the Legco ad hoc group on the issue in an open session this morning.

The councillors will then meet the Secretary for Economic Services, Mrs Anson Chan—a government representative on the joint venture—in the afternoon.

The government said last night it was satisfied with the GNPJVC report, saying it had been assured that the strength of the reactor raft would be restored by the additional steel bars in the next layer.

Meanwhile the *Standard* understands that the Daya Bay blunder is being discussed through diplomatic channels between Hong Kong and China.

The political adviser, Mr Dick Clift, and officials of the *Xinhua News Agency* recently had talks about the resumption of work.

This dialogue will be maintained in future to strengthen communication on the Daya Bay scheme.

The same channel was used early this year to convey Hong Kong's request to Beijing for a Sino-Hong Kong Daya Bay consultative body.

The construction blunder has prompted the political adviser's office to play a more active role, in addition to the work done by the two government officials on the board of directors of the Hong Kong Nuclear Investment Company—a 25 percent partner in the \$28.8 billion Daya Bay investment.

Meanwhile, in the Legislative Council debate on the governor's policy speech yesterday, Mr Martin Lee repeated his demand for an independent assessment on the remedial plan.

He urged the government to bear the consultancy cost if money was a consideration in rejecting the councillors' demand.

Another Legco member, Mr Chan Kam-chuen, also took the chance to repeat his stance against nuclear power.

"It was said similar incident had happened before in such projects. Does it mean one does not learn from past errors but perpetuates them?"

Daya Bay Group Member Threatens to Quit *HK080858 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA SUNDAY* *MORNING POST in English 8 Nov 87 p 1*

[By Kate Southam]

[Text] Legco [Legislative Council] member Mr Jackie Chan has threatened to follow fellow councillor Dr Conrad Lam and quit Legco's Daya Bay ad hoc group if a consultative committee is not set up to tackle the nuclear safety issue.

Last night Mr Chan said the special committee, ideally comprising Hong Kong and mainland members, should replace the ad hoc group which he described as having no power to monitor safety at the Daya Bay plant.

Mr Chan said he would delay leaving the group until all efforts to form a consultative committee had been exhausted.

Dr Lam handed in his resignation on Friday after the ad hoc group's impotency was highlighted with the announcement by Daya Bay officials that the project was ready to resume construction.

The ad hoc group has repeatedly asked the Guangdong Nuclear Power Joint Venture Company (GNPJVC) to bring in an independent consultant to inspect repair work on the foundation shaft of one Daya Bay reactor which engineers discovered was missing 316 reinforcing bars some months ago.

But at the meeting on Friday, Dr Lam said his fellow councillors were strangely quiet with the exception of Mr Martin Lee "who touched on the subject" of an independent consultant.

Yesterday Dr Lam said he had no regrets about his decision.

"The group is really only giving Hong Kong people a false sense of security about Daya Bay," he said.

"It was set up at a time of great concern and in retrospect its main function has been to ease that concern...whether or not the Government knew this would be its only function I don't know," he added.

"At the beginning (Legco councillor) Szeto Wah believed nothing could be achieved by the group and that it was merely a whitewash of the nuclear safety issue.

"My argument at that time was that if we didn't sit with the group we would not know what was going on," Dr Lam said.

Experience had taught him that the group's membership had provided them with little more information than the general public, he said.

In many cases the media knew of important developments at Daya Bay before group members. He cited the recent blunder over the steel bars as a good example.

"The Hong Kong press knew at the same time as us, if not earlier, and the Shenzhen press certainly knew about the problem before we did," Dr Lam said.

Mr Wong Po-yan, head of the Omelco Daya Bay ad hoc group, said he regretted Dr Lam's decision and would try and talk him round before officially accepting his resignation.

"Dr Lam has made a valuable contribution to the group's work but if he doesn't change his mind I will write him a letter accepting his resignation and thanking him for his participation," Mr Wong said.

Yet Dr Lam anticipates that his departure will be welcomed as "the disappearance of a dissenting voice".

"To me, the more opinions within the group the better but I really don't think this is what the Government has in mind," he said.

"Those that speak out against the Government or China are accused of practising "confrontation politics". The democrats of Hong Kong are really under a lot pressure," Dr Lam said.

"The group is supposed to act as a public watchdog during the building of the Daya Bay project to ensure safety factors are not overlooked but judging from events in the past year it is clear, to me at least, that the group cannot fulfill its role."

Dr Lam suggested that most of his fellow ad hoc group members were "yes" men and women, adding that the group still had Mr Desmond Lee to contend with in his absence.

Miss Maria Tam told the press yesterday that although she had lent her support to calls for an independent consultant she now accepted GNPJVC's decision to go ahead with construction and was willing to rely on the company's integrity.

"They would be foolish in view of what it could cost them, to go ahead and build an unsafe plant," Miss Tam said.

Referring to Friday's meeting Miss Tam said her group had done all it could and the ultimate decision to carry on was a wise one.

"If members of the ad hoc group decide to resign that is up to them," she said.

She added that GNPJVC will be the ones to bear any consequences of Friday's announcement.

Miss Tam said although she had been dismayed that an error was made so early in construction, the company had admitted it was wrong and had pledged to do something about it.

Dr Lam sees things differently. He said the only thing worse than the group's powerless position on Daya Bay was its willingness to accept the GNPJVC decision "diplomatically".

"I will continue to take an interest in the nuclear power issue and to ask questions in the Legislative Council but I don't want to be associated with a group who cannot do anything," he said.

When told that the Hong Kong Nuclear Education Centre was planning to call on Dr Lam to support its anti-nuclear stance the councillor said he was ready to give any help he could on request.

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He also agreed with a suggestion made last week by visiting West German MP, Mr Eckhart Stratmann, that it was time Daya Bay was brought to international attention.

Any threat posed by nuclear energy was not just a Hong Kong concern but a world-wide concern, he said.

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